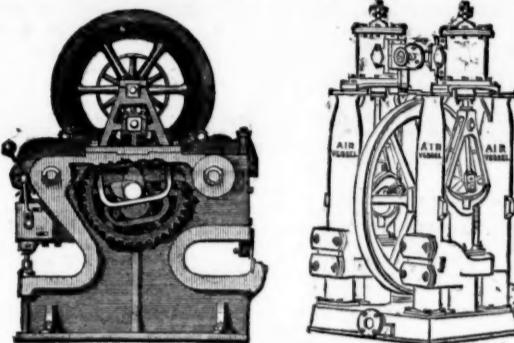


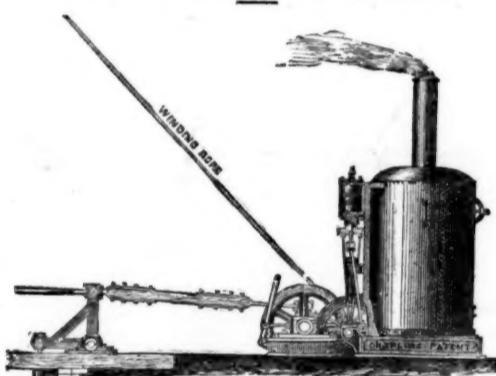
TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
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JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
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IMPROVED VALVES AND TAPS,
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MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT,
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ILLUSTRATED SHEET, WITH PRICES,
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CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES, &c.,
FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS,
QUARRIES, &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in
ARRANGEMENT and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION of
CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be
ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for
HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25-horse power.

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LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING
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CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
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CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
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Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
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SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

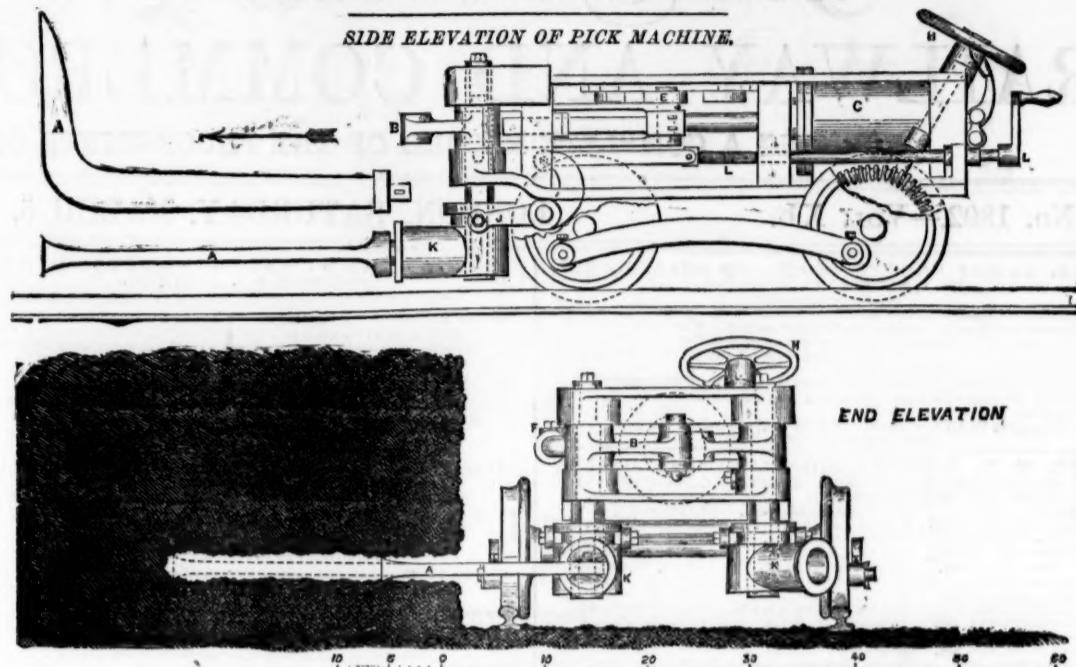


By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
MANUFACTURERS,
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES,

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.

SIDE ELEVATION OF PICK MACHINE.



These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,

Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION.

The VENTILATION OF THE MINE IS IMPROVED, the RISK OF ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS of COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

... One of these Machines has "holed" during the last Twelve Months upwards of 30,000 yards to an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

FOR LATHE AND PLANING TOOLS.

"R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL STEEL."

SPEED of LATHES may be advantageously INCREASED FIFTY PER CENT., and upwards; it is the most DURABLE STEEL in the Market, and, unlike all other steel, when forged into the desired shape, it REQUIRES NO HARDENING.

Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Lathe Tools, Chisels, Hammers, &c.

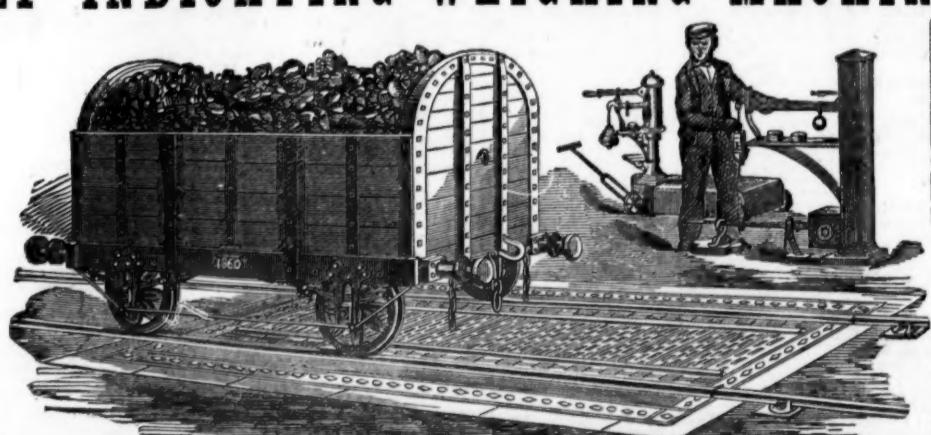
MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED,
STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 106, JOHN STREET.

HODGSON AND STEAD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WEIGHBRIDGES, for Roads and Railways,
Of any power and dimensions, and to the standards of all nations;
ALSO PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINES.



Works: Irwell Street, Salford, Manchester.

Show Rooms: 11, New Bailey Street, Salford, Manchester.

West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 89, and 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 131.

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable, 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required.

Shareholders desirous of paying up the whole £1 at once are at liberty to do so, and receive Five per cent. discount. In respect of such fully paid-up shares, which can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability, Share Warrants to bearer will be issued, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of making and registering transfers will be avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Leeds.

F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

GEORGE TURNER, Esq., Liverpool.

Capt. STAFFORD WALLACE, Liverpool.

R. B. STEEL, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS—NORTH-WESTERN BANK, Liverpool.

AUDITOR—H. DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

BROKERS—LISCOMBE AND CO., Liverpool.

MANAGER—Capt. A. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTUS.

The West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead Mining Company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive grant of richly metalliferous ground, situated in the heart of the famous lead mining district of Montgomeryshire, which, within the last few years, has produced many of the richest and most profitable lead mines in the world, from which hundreds of colossal fortunes have been rapidly realised.

In its vicinity are the great lead mines of Van and Dyliffe. The former, on which only a few hundred pounds had been expended, and which, on the premature death of its proprietor, was sold, little more than a year ago, for a sum slightly over £30,000, is now saleable in the London market at upwards of One Million sterling. Dyliffe, which was owned by the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., the Right Hon. John Bright, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, and other leading Manchester capitalists, has produced returns and profits which have been the foundation of some of the largest fortunes in Lancashire.

The mines of Sir Edward Conroy, which, next to those named, are probably the finest lead mines in the United Kingdom, are also contiguous to West Rhoswyddol—indeed the Cae Conroy lode is found, charged with lead, traversing the West Rhoswyddol property. Immediately to the east is the great Rhoswyddol Mine, which has already yielded returns to the shareholders of upwards of £50,000, above the base of the river, and which is now working on what is generally held to be (next to Van) the strongest mineralised lode in Montgomeryshire, producing 4 tons of rich lead per cubic fathom. The Rhoswyddol lode has been opened on in the West Rhoswyddol property, where it is found highly charged with mineral matter and lead ore, yielding 75 per cent. of pure metal.

Besides these, immediately contiguous to West Rhoswyddol, are the fine and prosperous mines of Cwmbran, Ceylan, and Brynwydd.

The West Rhoswyddol Mine is situated six miles from the important market town of Machynlleth, where it is connected with the railway system of the kingdom. There is ample and, at all seasons of the year, unfailing water power for any motive power likely to be required in working the mines, for the rise of the ground gives backs on the lead lodes to the extent of 500 or 600 ft., for which extent the metal can be extracted without any pumping appliances being requisite.

The grant is held for a term of 21 years, direct from the freeholder, at a rate of 1/14th—which, considering the unique position and facilities of the property, must be looked upon as highly favourable terms.

This grant has been acquired on behalf of the present company in consideration of £5000 in fully paid-up shares. There is no money payment whatever, the late owners of the grant having such confidence in the property as to prefer taking the whole consideration in shares. The balance of the capital, £7000, which the public are asked to subscribe, will be devoted wholly and exclusively to the opening out of the necessary shafts and levels, and the erection of the machinery required to exploit, raise, and make merchantable the deposits of lead ore found in the lodes traversing the grant.

The property has been inspected and reported on by the most eminent mining engineers of the district, including Capt. Williams and Capt. Roberts, of the adjoining Great Rhoswyddol Mines. These reports, with the plans of the property, forms of applications for shares, and all other particulars, may be obtained of—Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

The Brentor Mining Company (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

The full amount of £1 per share to be paid upon application, and if no allotment is made the money will be returned in full. The Directors will be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders, of which due and sufficient notice will be given.

BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, TAVISTOCK.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. LUXTON AND SON, TAVISTOCK.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

The BRENTOR MINE is situated at North Brentor, about four miles from Tavistock, and about one and a half miles north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship Mine, which has been in continuous working for more than half a century, and in its most prosperous days returned very handsome dividends to the fortunate shareholders.

The sett, which is very extensive, is held on favourable leases from Earl Foresome and A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., for terms of 21 years each.

It is needless here to say anything of the prospects of the enterprise, as the annexed letter from Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, the reports and unanimous opinions of three eminent well-known mining agents sufficiently attest its value.

This very promising property has been worked privately for upwards of two years by only three individuals, who have expended upwards of £3000 upon it; explorations were originally made for iron ore, which, near the surface, intermixed with gossan, was of an extraordinarily rich and rare quality; several hundred tons were disposed of at a high price, but owing to its suddenly becoming (at a shallow depth) impregnated with sulphur muriatic iron ore, sales have not been effected; and the existence of black oxide of copper in the lode, and the opinion of eminent mining agents, prove, almost beyond doubt, that deeper sinking will discover extensive deposits of copper ore.

Since having the mine inspected, and obtaining the annexed reports, no further explorations have been carried on, the steam-engine (18-in. cylinder) is now undergoing thorough repair, and being supplied with a 10-ton boiler; the whole of the mechanical arrangements are entrusted to the care of the well-known mining engineer, Mr. W. Matthews, of Tavistock, and the Devon Great Consols Mines, and it is considered that it will, with the water-wheel, give sufficient power to prove and place the mine upon the Dividend List, when more extensive machinery can be provided in the future, as required, out of profits.

The leases will assign the leases over to the company, and the whole of the property, with the water-wheel, steam-engine, plant, and the entire machinery and extensive pitwork, materials, and stores, and everything upon the mine, for 4000 free shares; they ask no cash for either their leases, the mine, or its available plant and machinery, having unbounded faith in the speedy success of the enterprise—3000 shares are now offered to the public at £1 per share, and Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, has headed the list by placing £250 to the credit of the company for the first 250 shares—the remaining 3000 will be offered as follows, and whenever an extraordinary general meeting may so determine: 1000 to the original lessees, and 2000 to the shareholders pro rata for £1 each, either in the event of the property requiring the remaining capital, or its success demanding the whole of the shares to be taken up, as per this agreement, which will be embodied in the Articles of Association.

Applications for shares to be made, on the forms annexed to the prospectus, to the company's bankers, or to the Secretary.

The following is an abridgement of the reports. Prospectuses, with the reports in detail, can be had on application of Mr. T. J. Barnard, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

BRENTOR MINE.—I have the greatest confidence in recommending his property to the notice of the public, as having been connected with it since the first pick was put in the soil and am thoroughly conversant with all the details of the origin of its first working up to the present time. In the summer of 1867 I was in search for a superior class iron ore, and my attention being drawn to the neighbourhood of Brentor, I was not long in coming to the conclusion that the whole district abounded with mineral wealth, and after many hindrances and great difficulties, I obtained leave from landowners to make a few preliminary searches. In less than a week a very promising lode of iron was discovered upon the property now known as Brentor Mine. I expended some £20 upon it myself, and, after the lapse of a little time, succeeded in introducing the matter to the favour of two gentlemen of the North of England, when it was arranged that we should work it privately. I need not go into full details, but will state that we were disappointed as to the quantity, not the quality of the iron. The lode about 10 feet from surface was 2 ft. wide, almost solid iron, and yielded by different assays from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. metallic iron. We anticipated that the lode would increase in size as we descended, and our surmises were correct, but instead of iron the greater part of what was gossan. At 12 fms. from surface we drove levels both east and west, and raised several hundred tons of iron ore, which procured the high price of 1s. per ton. An offer of 17s. per ton was made me for 3000 tons, but under the circumstances of the case I felt convinced that we were not justified in signing the contract. It was then resolved to sink the shaft deeper, and I can here state that, without the least sign or notice, we had not gone more than 4 feet before coming suddenly into a bed of sulphur-muriatic, which at once told us that all our hopes of an iron mine were at an end. Since then the shaft has been sunk about 20 feet deeper, the lode at the bottom now being full 8 feet wide, composed of iron, sulphur, peach, and prian, and a little black oxide of copper. The property is only a mile (as the crow flies) from the world-renowned successful Wheal Friendship.

In passing along I would remark that I get credit for being very emphatic in placing my mining properties before the public; however, I never speak but the truth, and so far, have not yet been deceived, and searched for mineral where it existed not. Hear again a stirring wholesome truth, and my assertion is open for the wide wide world to contradict—the Wheal Friendship, one of the oldest and most profitable mines of England, has not, and never had one-twentieth part of the strong indications at surface for success, as have presented and are presenting themselves at Brentor Mine. Yea, even apart from this mine, the name of Brentor will, I believe, in a few years be most familiar as one of the greatest mining districts of Devonshire. I never introduce anything to my friends or the world that I am afraid to invest in myself, and as my strong aim is to succeed in everything that I undertake—granting it to be a novelty in mining—it behoves me to see that as far as possible every mining

LONDON AGENT—Mr. JAMES CROFTS, No. 1, Finch-lane, London, E.C., from whom shares can be obtained.

BRENTOR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED after the 16th instant at Twelve noon, and that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at Four P.M., for the purpose of electing the board of directors, and the general business transacted at such meetings.

Original Correspondence.

THE GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—As the following remarks will, doubtless, prove interesting to your readers, I shall feel obliged by their insertion in your next week's Journal.

E. J. BARTLETT, Sec.

30, Great St. Helen's, Bishopton.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—In the neighbourhood of Mold an amalgamation of several mining speculations has recently been effected, and the results are weekly becoming more and more satisfactory. We are happy to state that a similar movement has been set on foot at Holywell, as will be noticed in our advertising columns of to day, by the consolidation of the Gorsedd and Celyn Level sets. We are well aware that it is but speculation or conjecture to speak or write of lead mine results, but in this case we approach the matter with a degree of confidence, knowing well the locality, and also the gentlemen who are the promoters of the project—a great desideratum in mining adventure. It has been thought by the most experienced miners of the country that in the flat below Gorsedd Church there are immense bodies of ore, and the ground, owing to divided interests, has hitherto not been worked. The uniting of those interests in the present case will now be the means of opening up this adventure, and when it is considered that an adit level runs through the whole of it, which takes away all the water—the cost of working it will be comparatively trifling—as but little machinery will be required. We have no doubt the share list will soon be completed, and we heartily wish the project every success. The great success that attended the workings of some part of this sett a few years ago must still be fresh in the memory of our readers—when the Calabar and California Mines yielded their hundreds of tons monthly.—From the "Flintshire Observer" of March 4.

MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—In the present excitement for Welsh mining adventure a few words of caution may not be amiss. All the productive lead mines in Wales are either in the Lower Silurian or limestone formations. I am not aware of a single mine in the Upper Silurian rock which has ever paid its expenses. In the neighbourhood of Minera, and further to the north, whenever a vein leaves the limestone and enters the blue-stone (as the Upper Silurian is there called), it becomes wrung-up and poor. Now, there is more than one mine lately started in North Wales, which is wholly in this Upper Silurian rock; and I fear the shareholders will find their outlay unprofitable. The prospectus of a new mine should state the exact nature of the strata; it should also mention the amount of dues, as these are enormous in some parts of Wales.

CAUTION.

WEST WHEAL JEWELL—WEST DAMSEL.

SIR.—Captain John Mayne deserves all the success he has met with at West Wheal Jewell, and a great deal more, for his courage in taking up the sett at a time when mining was so depressed, more especially from the fact of two of the adjoining mines (Grambler and St. Aubyn and North Grambler) having stopped the same year, and that in another neighbouring mine (West Damsel), which if current reports are correct, the operations are so curtailed there are but about six bargains working in the mine underground. This report, it is to be hoped, is not correct; if it is, would it not be better to stop this mine also? To keep an engine working at great expense for coals, oil, grease, &c., pay the engineer, men, also pay 20 guineas a month for salaries to purser, agent, and clerk for so small a number of men appears folly. The mine is in a good district, second to none in Cornwall, is well supplied with machinery, four steam-engines, with all the requisite plant. The agent, it is well known to all acquainted with him, either in Cornwall, Australia, or elsewhere, is a good miner, a most persevering, keen-sighted, hard-working man, one who knows his business well; the books of the United Mines, Basalt, and other mines will testify this, by the heavy amounts he took up, also the very handsome testimonial sent him after his having resigned his agency at East Pool. The fault cannot be with him that the returns are so fallen off, nor from the district—where is the fault? Is it because he is confined to expenditure to save costs; if so, this appears penny wise and pounds foolish. No mine can be opened out without an outlay, and the reports have been so very encouraging that a person with ever so limited a knowledge of mining could not object to pay costs; or is it because the shares are not more widely distributed, and the very large holders are not willing to make the necessary outlay to open the mine? Some, ay many, of the present holders paid £50, to £100, each for their shares, now they are hawking about at 2s., and no buyers, only 512, for a mine with four steam-engines, and all the requisite plant for a great mine, in as good, if not one of the best districts in the parish of Gwennap, and within a short distance of West Wheal Jewell.

A MINE ADVENTURER.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

SIR.—The mine has never looked so well as it does this day. The south lode is not yet cut, but yesterday another branch, or feeder, was passed through, and the killas is all headed with mundic, and gossan in the joints. Now, mark my words, there will be a great demand for these shares at 6s. each before the end of April.

BRENTOR MINE.—The shareholders and the public will observe in your columns devoted more exclusively to advertising that the share list will be closed after 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 16, and the first general meeting of shareholders will take place at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, at 4 P.M. on Wednesday, March 30, for the purpose of choosing the board of directors. My mining properties stand simply upon their own merits, and do not require titling heads as directors for a garnet; the shareholders can themselves elect the directors to their own choice. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it;" a great number of mining adventures are now being launched, and we shall see by next Christmas Day which are the richest, have the most plums, and have contained the necessary mass of compound ingredients conducive to success, and the gratification of the palate of an epicure.

ENGLISH SILVER MINES.—I now intend to devote my attention to this important matter. An English silver mine, not many miles from Tavistock, but a perfect little Peru, has attracted my attention, and I mean this to be the stepping-stone to one of England's greatest wealths—the production of small, yet large, quantities of silver. Queer, is it not? However, it is pure logic, and facts checked by figures. I have had assays made of silver found in this district, producing more than 1000 ozs. to the ton of stuff, and the very killas, or country, in the neighbourhood of the lodes contains 7000 ozs. The mining world will, I know, at once say, "There is not enough of the 1000 ozs." Granted; I allow this is few and far between, "and as for 6 ozs., or even 16 ozs., it will not pay, as the smelters want 12 ozs. for return charges." I reply that we can dispense with the services of the smelters. "So this is his last new fad," says the mining world; to which I hurriedly ask a question, as I am unexpectedly called away upon important business—if the best paying dividend foreign gold mines can make handsome profits by crushing hard quartz rock for the realisation of an average of only 7 dwts. of gold to the ton of stuff, which calculated at 4s. per ounce, is only a value of 1s. 8d.—and, mind you, what is called gold sometimes procure less than 3s. per ounce—I say, with all the enormous expenses of working foreign mines, what is to hinder England from getting out by the same process, at half the cost, 7 ozs. of silver to the ton of stuff worth 11. 15s.? As usual, I pause for a reply, but in the meantime I shall endeavour to solve the problem with my best friend, who is always thirsting for knowledge.

THOS. J. BARNARD.

MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—Myself a proprietor, I would be glad to call attention to the enclosure received to-day, hoping that a meeting will be called forthwith. It seems to me that for the proprietors to allow the property to pass from their hands would be something that they would soon deplore.

Without attempting to touch on the question as to by what most appropriate means, whether by debentures or otherwise, possession of the mines may still be retained, I would only make a practical remark or two.—1. The mines have been developed in the course of the last 44 years at a cost of, at least, a million sterling, and are now producing large profit.—2. This existing large profit can, undoubtedly, be enhanced by judicious plans of working and superintendence.—3. Myself a practical man, acquainted thoroughly with both establishments, I could say something that might be deemed feasible.—4. At this present moment I can, however, only find time to add that, in case of a meeting of proprietors being called, I am quite ready to state my views there.

WILLIAM LEAY, M.A.,

Formerly an officer of the Columbian Mining Association.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement].

SAFETY-LAMP.—An improved safety-lamp has been patented by Mr. Wm. Clark, of Chancery-lane. The new lamp consists of two distinct parts—the lamp proper, and the safety apparatus. Two lamp-glasses, or tubes of glass of any other suitable transparent material, and having different diameters, and which are open at both ends, are placed one inside the other, concentrically, and so as to surround the wick or flame. The lower base of the interior cylinder, or chimney, is placed a little above the upper level of the lamp, and thus leaves an annular free space around the wick. These two tubes, or chimneys, are overhung by a hollow cylindrical cap, which can be raised and lowered, and always has a concentric position with regard to the two tubes.

STONE-DRESSING SAWS.—As an improvement in stone dressing, Mr. E. T. HUGHES, of Chancery-lane, proposes to enclose the diamond or other stone between two blocks of metal, a recess being formed for its reception, so that the point of the diamond or other stone will project therefrom, and the blocks are set on to the saw or other instrument so that they cannot be moved laterally therefrom, and the blocks are keyed therein to prevent them from being drawn out longitudinally.

FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IS INSURED BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From J. W. F. Counsell, bookseller, Ross.—"I hear your Wafers highly spoken of by those who use them. I have found them excellent in coughs myself." Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only universal medicine of the present day; no combination of drugs can excel it in cooling,

Meetings of Public Companies.

BRYNPSTIG MINE (LIMITED).

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday,

Mr. JOE TAYLOR, J.P., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the directors stated that the new machinery referred to last August is now all completed, and working in the most satisfactory manner, and the manager advised the board that the expenditure under this head is virtually closed. Regular monthly sales of lead and blends are now being made, and directly another level is commenced, which will take about three months from the present time, the returns will be largely augmented. The Brynpstig Mine is the only property in the immediate vicinity of the Van Mine that makes regular monthly sales of ore. The various points of operation continue as good as ever, and the mine is now supplied with power sufficient to enable more ground to be opened out, so that there is nothing to prevent the returns of ore being gradually increased; therefore, with a little further patience shareholders will reap an ample return for their outlay. The directors are as confident as ever of the sterling value of the property, and they believe the time is not far distant when the shares of the company will command a very much higher price than they do at present.

The report of the manager (Capt. John Kitto) stated that they were now raising about 20 tons of lead ore per month and 10 tons of blends, and as soon as the engine-shaft was down for the 45 fm. level, and the ground opened out for stops, so that they may have two levels to work upon instead of one, this quantity will be considerably increased. The most interesting and interesting change in the mine, and to which the particular wished to invite attention, is the increased size of the lode between the adit and 36 fathoms level; in the former it was seldom more than 1 ft. in width, and very often much narrower; but in the 36 fm. level, for the whole distance driven (35½ fms.), it varies from 6 to 8 ft., and in places is as much as 10 ft. wide, with ore disseminated throughout. Should the same rate of increase continue to the next level, and its productive qualities improve in like proportion, it will very soon put a new feature on the concern, and place it in a more enviable position than hitherto. The machinery is in good order, and working exceedingly well, and will be found equal to the requirements for a considerable time; they can now keep the mine clear of both water and stuff, and prosecute the various workings with comparative ease, and with nothing more than ordinary lets and hindrances.

The CHAIRMAN said that, adopting the old precept that "good wine needs no bush," he would content himself upon the present occasion by simply referring the proprietors to what the mine had done during the last two or three months as the best evidence he could adduce as to its intrinsic capabilities. A considerable outlay had been incurred in connection with the pumping machinery, and the monthly returns now being made would positively leave a profit were they to deduct the expenditure upon "dead work," which should properly be placed to the credit of capital. But, as it was, the income met the expenditure, and unless some unforeseen contingency arises the returns would increase month by month, as also the profits, although of course, in a greater ratio, inasmuch as the normal or standing outlay would remain much the same as at the present time. (Hear, hear.) The favourable feature was that the lode widened in depth, which spoke sufficiently well for the prospect of permanent improvement. The very large stake held by each director assured their earnest attention to promote the best interests of the enterprise; and while he did not desire to make any inviolable comparisons with other mines in the Van district, it could not fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders to find that their mine was the only one, save Van, that returned any appreciable amount of mineral, to say nothing of the fact that its development outlay was met by its revenue. (Hear, hear.) The general prospects of the enterprise were as encouraging as the most sanguine could desire, and he had no doubt that the time was not far distant when the directors would be in a position to commence offering to the proprietary substantial evidences of the intrinsic value of their mine. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. HUNT seconded the proposition.

Dr. COMYN asked if the expenses were being paid out of the sales?—The CHAIRMAN said they were expending about 100*l.* per month in additional work, including the sinking of the shaft, but still the sales nearly met the expenditure. He thought that next month the costs would be more than met by the sales. Last month's sale was 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blends. The lead fetched 11*l.* 11*s.* per ton, but the blends did not realise quite as good a price as that from Van, by reason of its admixture with lead. In another month they would have another level in operation, when the expenses would be less, and returns larger.

Capt. KITTO, in reply to a question, stated that anything over 25 tons per month would leave a good profit.

Mr. ROSS thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know the relative depth of the 30 fathom level in Van as compared with the deepest point in Brynpstig.

Capt. KITTO said that the surface at Van must be as deep or deeper than the bottom level in Brynpstig. The direction of the Van lode was east and west, as was also the Brynpstig; in fact, they were parallel lodes, Brynpstig being the nearest known parallel.

After some further discussion the motion adopting the report and accounts was put and carried.

The retiring director was re-elected.—Messrs. Killingsworth and Son (public accountants) were re-appointed auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of himself and colleagues, thanked the shareholders for this renewed mark of confidence. He hardly said that it was not for the sake of the remuneration that himself and colleagues were so sedulous in their attention to the company's affairs, simply because they received no remuneration, but it was really on account of the large stake they held in the mine; and, therefore, in their endeavours to promote the best interests of the shareholders they were at the same time advancing their own. (Hear, hear.) As he had already said, he believed that Brynpstig had now entered upon a career of remunerative success, which he had no doubt would be progressive in its character. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE ABERDAUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, on Thursday,

Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with much pleasure that he met his co-proprietors for the first time in general meeting, because it presented him an opportunity of congratulating them upon the possession of a really valuable property, requiring development only to make it a permanent and marked success. It also gave him the means of imparting to them detailed and interesting information. (Hear, hear.) In order that the shareholders might have some idea of the progress that had been made in what he might call the preliminary operations, as shown in the lithographed section, inseparable from an extensive and economic development of the mine, he would mention that a deep adit had been driven 45 fms. north, and intersected the Van lode, from which point the level had been driven eastward for a distance of 100 fms. in soft ground on the south side of the lode, so that the lode is everything that could be desired, and great expectations are entertained of its value near this place. A shaft had been sunk to the depth of about 20 fms., and a level driven east on this great lode, which was about 30 ft. wide, and the ore-bearing part at the present time from 4 to 5 feet wide. From this point large blocks of lead were being extracted, and the lode was improving as it went down. This shaft had been communicated to the adit No. 2, and would be continued to the deep adit, which would greatly facilitate the extraction of large quantities of ore. An adit level had been driven into the "11" on the eastern side of the set, and from the appearance of the lode where it was laid open good courses of ore may be expected. This level was 90 fathoms deeper than the one on the western side, which would add that amount to the depth of the mine. Such was briefly the outline of their present operations, and he wished to take this opportunity to distinctly state that, although in Aberdaunant the Van lode was proving productive, the directors disclaimed any intention of trading upon the extraordinary success of that truly remarkable property. All they said was—and he thought all must agree that they had the most complete evidence to support the statement—that in Aberdaunant they possessed a mine second to none in that district, save the Van. (Hear, hear.) The Van lode, in its integrity, traversed the set for a distance of about 350 fathoms, and although it did not mean to say that they were about at once to realise highly profitable results from the present shallow depth, yet he did say, upon the highest practical testimony, that at an increased depth such results would be realised as to satisfy the anticipations of the most sanguine. Between the adit level and what was known as No. 2 adit there were many hundred tons of lead ore, which can be taken away at a handsome profit; but, like their rich neighbour Van, they looked for their great riches below the adit. So far as the development had progressed, every indication was precisely analogous to Van, irrespective of the fact that they were really raising ore from the Van lode, which no other mine, except Van itself, was doing; therefore, all would agree that they had the most substantial reasons for looking forward with confidence to the early realisation of permanently remunerative results. With these few remarks he would move that the report and accounts be received and adopted. Before proceeding with the discussion, however, he would ask the secretary to read the report of the manager, who was present, to afford any further information shareholders might desire. The report was then read, as follows:—

March 2.—The delay of the contractor in completing the crusher, and the late severe weather, during which no work could be done at the surface, account for the fact of our not having prepared our lead for sale. In the 10 we have cut through a part of the lode, where it is of a most congenial character, and preceding lead throughout, the main ore-bearing part of the lode being from 6 to 8 ft., from which we have extracted many tons of lead. I hoped to have been able to stop the bottom of this level immediately on boling of Rule's shaft to No. 2 adit, but on attempting to do so I found the water to be so quick that for the time being I was compelled to suspend the stoping, and put the men to sink a winze in the flooan on the hanging side of the lode, so that it might be down to No. 2 adit by the time the end arrives at that point, when a communication will be at once effected, and the ground drained of the water, making greater facilities for extracting the lead; this winze is almost completed, and the end will reach it in about a month. We have driven No. 2 adit 40 fathoms on the course of the lode. In this drivage we have intersected a large cross-course underlying with the dip of the hill. On the hanging side of this cross-course we have some splendid stones of lead of very rich quality. This end is now getting near the point in line with the dip of the deposit of lead in the level above, and I am pleased to state that it has a much more congenial character, producing

some fine stones of lead; this end I shall push on with all possible speed, as I consider there is a very important point to be arrived at a little beyond, where we have data which enable us to arrive at the most satisfactory conclusions, and which are calculated to excite the sanguine disposition. The surface is slightly inclined towards the underlie of the lode, with a high hill at the back. There is also a course of branches, from which a quantity of lead has been raised underlying towards it, and will form a junction a little above No. 2 adit level. I have a very strong impression that at this point we shall have a very rich and lasting deposit of lead. As yet we have done but little in the deep adit, owing to the lack of ventilation. This obstacle will be soon removed, as the continuation of No. 2 adit will hole to some old workings in the back of this level; the lode here, where it is cut through, shows a most masterly and congenial character, but this is only in two or three places in the whole drivage, being 130 fathoms. I am very anxious to see the lode tried below this point, and would recommend the clearing of the winze already sunk, where I am told by one of the former proprietors that there is a rich branch of lead; I am persuaded that in depth the lode will be most productive as each level respectively becomes more analogous to the character of the lode in the Van Mine. We have commenced clearing the deep adit level on the eastern side, and have reached the hanging side of the lode, but as it is yet shallow we have not cut through the lode, and, therefore, cannot estimate its value. I am clearing out and driving this level; we shall obtain nearly 70 fms. of backs, a very important consideration. There have been three levels driven on this side of the hill by the former workers, and each one is driven in the flooan, and hence the ore-bearing part of the lode remains untried. I am told that in the forepart of the uppermost level they did cut into the lode, and discovered a rich course of lead, but for want of timber to secure the ground the level collapsed, and operations in consequence were abandoned. I might further add that on this side there is ample water at all seasons of the year for pumping, winding, and all other purposes. In conclusion, I beg to say that I have the same unshaken confidence in the property as I have before expressed, and do believe that by a little patience and perseverance you will have the satisfaction of seeing the mine placed amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the district or Principality.—JOHN ROBERTS.

Mr. HILL, having seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, wished to know the relative depth of the adit at Aberdaunant as compared with that at Van?—Capt. ROBERTS said the depth was almost similar from surface, and the stratification in each mine was very similar. There was also a material physical similarity in the two mines, the back of the hill running parallel with the side of the hill, and underlying with the dip of the hill.

Mr. RULE said that the Van lode in the Aberdaunant adit was 30 ft. wide, but in the 36 fm. level, for the whole distance driven (35½ fms.), it varies from 6 to 8 ft., and in places is as much as 10 ft. wide, with ore disseminated throughout. Should the same rate of increase continue to the next level, and its productive qualities improve in like proportion, it will very soon put a new feature on the concern, and place it in a more enviable position than hitherto. The machinery is in good order, and working exceedingly well, and will be found equal to the requirements for a considerable time; they can now keep the mine clear of both water and stuff, and prosecute the various workings with comparative ease, and with nothing more than ordinary lets and hindrances.

Capt. ROBERTS said it had been his conviction from the time he first saw the mine that, whatever success they might achieve about the adit, in depth would their great riches be found, and his opinion was being daily confirmed; and not only so, but the further they went in depth the more marked became the similarity between Aberdaunant and Van. For instance, in the winze below the adit there was a leader of some inches wide, of solid lead. The lode had been cut through in two or three places, in each of which its masterly character was presented. As to water-power, he might mention that there was an abundant supply on the other side of the hill, which could be economically utilised by means of flat-rods.

Mr. ARCHER wished to know what lead there was on the mine?—Capt. JOHN ROBERTS said it was impossible to give a decided answer until the ore, or at least some of it, had been dressed. There were hundreds of tons of stuff raised.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to hear from Capt. Roberts as to the size of the lode in the 10?—Capt. ROBERTS said they had cut through the lode in that level for 3 fms., and yet there had been no sign of the north wall, while the ore-bearing part of the south lode was from 6 to 8 ft. wide, which was a pretty sure indicate that they would have a large quantity of lead to extract.

The CHAIRMAN said they were perfectly satisfied that they possessed a magnificent piece of mineral ground, and they were determined to work it in a miner-like way, so as to ensure a permanently productive property. They were perfectly aware it would cost money, but they were equally aware that they would be handsomely rewarded for their outlay.

Capt. ROBERTS added that in the lode "going to hill" there were several cross branches on the south side, dipping into the main Van lode. These branches would, no doubt, prove feeders to the lode, and he had not the slightest doubt they would have a very lasting and rich deposit of lead. He regarded that as a most material point. If there were no dead work going on they would be able now to pay a dividend.

After some further discussion, the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

Messrs. C. S. HILL and L. PHILLIP ALLEN were elected directors; and Messrs. SWAFFIELD and ALISON auditors.

This concluded the business of the ordinary meeting.

A special meeting was then held for the purpose of enabling the directors to create additional capital (as authorised by the Articles of Association) by the issue of new shares; and of the alteration of articles 8 and 9 of the Articles of Association; and for enabling the directors to provide, out of the proposed additional capital, for the preliminary and all other incidental expenses of the company.

Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH was voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of the directors was to place this company in such a position as it was admitted on all hands it deserved to occupy as a marketable and *bona fide* undertaking. The effect of the alteration, as proposed by the resolutions to be presently submitted, would be to convert the 3200 shares of 2*l.* 10*s.* each into 1600 shares of 5*l.* each, making 11,200 of the same denomination. It was further proposed to create 3800 new shares of 5*l.* each, which would provide 19,00*l.* He might mention that the shareholders had already unanimously empowered him to act in any way which he might deem best for the interest of the company, but he preferred that the whole question should be laid before a special meeting, and legal resolutions passed, in accordance with the Articles of Association. Of course, the new shares would be offered, *pro rata*, to the existing shareholders.

After some discussion, resolutions were passed to carry out the plan as explained by the Chairman.

The usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

CEFN BRWYNO LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, yesterday.—Mr. STAUNTON in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that—The report of Capt. James PAUL, the local manager, will be laid before you, and will give you full information on the operations at the mine in the past twelve months, and as to its present prospects. The total expenditure for the year (including dues and London expenses) has been 24,991*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the returns have been 18,677*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, showing a deficiency of 691*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Capt. PAUL, however, remarks, "The long drought in the summer, and the very severe frost, &c., we have had to contend with have greatly impeded our progress during the year, otherwise more ore would have been returned; however, I hope we shall now be able to go on regularly, and make some profit." With regard to the prospects, Capt. PAUL considers them good, and as the operations are extended east and west he believes that "undoubtedly good deposits of ore will be met with, and a new and profitable mine be opened out." The audited balance-sheet is also laid before you, by which you will observe that there is a balance of assets over liabilities of 564*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Your directors hope that Capt. PAUL's anticipations will be realised. Mr. Thomas STANTON, one of the directors, retires on the present occasion, and Mr. BRANDT, the auditor, both of whom offer themselves for re-election.

The report of Capt. J. PAUL was read, as follows:—

Feb. 24.—The 92, east of engine-shaft, has been extended 16½ fms. through a lode varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide, which for the first 10 fms. in length produced 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and throughout the remainder of the drivage yielded a little ore, but not of much value. In the present end the lode is improving, being 3 ft. wide, and containing good strings of ore. This level should be continued on eastward under the ore ground seen in the level above. A winze has been sunk from the 80 east, and communicated to the 92, about 6 fms. behind the present end, which nicely ventilated that part of the mine, and laid open the ore ground for stoping, where two stopes have been commenced, in which the lode will average 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Nothing has been done in the 92 west, but it should be driven on westward at once, as the ore ground now driven through in advance of this point in the level above fully warrants such being done, and where I calculate upon some good ore ground being laid open. These, west or engine-shaft, has been driven 17 fms. 4 ft.; the lode in this drivage varied from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and for nearly the whole distance produced some good ore, being worth from 10 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and also yielding some good blends at several points; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. I should recommend this level to be extended on westward to prove the western ground, where there are good chances of opening out fresh deposits of ore. The stopes over this level, east of lode, are suspended for awhile, the lode having fallen off in its produce for lead; but it will be raised again shortly, as soon as convenient. The lode in the two stopes over the same level, west of the lode, is about 5 ft. wide, and will produce on average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with some good blends occasionally; these stopes are just started from the back of the level. The 54, east of engine-shaft, has been extended 28 fms., through a lode varying from 2 to 6 ft. wide, for the first 13 fms. in length the lode produced from 12 cwt. to 1 ton 13 cwt. of lead ore per fm., which is standing in whole ground to the surface, a height of about 70 fms. At this point the lode becomes disordered, but contained a little ore at times, and in the forepart presents a very favourable appearance, being composed of spar, carbonite of lime, and clay-slate, with strong spots of lead ore, and from present indications is likely to improve. This level should be pushed forward into the hill with full dispatch, where there are excellent chances of discovering fresh deposits of ore, and opening out a new mine. The 90 has been driven west of cross-cut, on the north lode 14 fms. 9 ft., 11 in. In this drivage the lode contained some good stones of blends and spots of lead ore at several points, but not of any great value; this point is suspended. The same level, east of the lode, is extended 10 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in this drivage varied from 2 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, goss, mica, and clay-slate, producing good stones of lead ore and blends, and from its present appearance we daily anticipate an improvement. The prospects of the mine on the whole are good, and when the eastern and western ground is properly developed by extending the levels into 16, &c., undoubtedly good deposits of ore will be met with, and a new and profitable mine opened out. The long drought in the summer, and the very severe frost, &c., we have recently had to contend with, has greatly impeded our progress during the year, otherwise more ore would have been returned; however, I hope that we shall now be able to go on regularly, and make some profit. The water will be out of the bottom of the mine again in about a week, and all operations resumed. The machinery is all in good working order.—JAMES PAUL.

March 2.—Since writing the above the 90 west has improved, now worth 1 ton 13 cwt. per fathom.—J. PAUL.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reports just read informed the shareholders of the position and prospects of the mine, and which could not

fail to be regarded as satisfactory. As Capt. J. PAUL was present, to afford any additional information, he (the Chairman) would content himself by simply moving that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. MURCHISON explained that had it not been for exceptional causes special to the year, a larger amount of ore would have been returned, at least sufficient to have met the deficiency which would appear in the accounts.

Capt. PAUL, in reply to a question, stated that he knew all the mines in the Cardiganshire district, and he knew also that there were several mines not nearly so good as Cefn Brwyno, nor selling nearly the quantity of ore, the shares of which were selling at much higher quotations. There is no doubt the "revenue" in the mine had been materially increased during the year. The 56 had gone through ore for something like 15 fathoms, the whole of which was untouched. He calculated that, if nothing occurred to prevent drawing, the monthly returns would be about 25 to 30 tons, while the costs would average from 18*l.* to 20*l.* including merchants' bills; and as the different levels were opened, of course this would increase their returns and reserves. In the 56 east the lode is of a very promising character, and he looked forward to that point with especial interest. This was the level in which the rich bunch of ore was passed through for 14 or 15 fathoms, and this was 100 fathoms east from any point before seen in the mine. He considered the mine had already proved equal—in fact, better—than what could be expected. Since it had been the property of the present company about 80 fms. of ore ground had been opened out. He did not hesitate to say that, taking the mine as a whole,

shares, the proprietors having unbounded faith in the undertaking. Upwards of 30,000 has been spent in opening the mine, and a splendid lode has been discovered at a shallow depth, containing black oxide of copper, and it is confidently expected that on sinking deeper on this lode extensive deposits of copper ore will be discovered. The property has been very favourably reported upon by Capt. James Richards, of the Devon Consols, and other mining agents. It is intended to issue only 3000 shares at first to the public; the vendors receive 4000, and the remaining 5000 will be issued when required. All the machinery, pit-work, materials, stores, &c., are included in the purchase, the vendors not taking one penny in cash. The greater part of the shares to be now issued are reported to be already subscribed, and they seem likely to reach a good premium.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST MARIA still looks very encouraging. A rise is going up in the back of the 60 fm. level, worth 1000 per fm. All other parts are looking well. GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—This mine is still improving. They are raising splendid rocks of tin, which they are stamping and preparing for market, and at the next meeting their account will be very favourable. They sampled last week about 3000 worth of copper, and another sale of about the same amount will take place before the next meeting, in addition to about 12000 worth of tin. They have 8000 cash in hand, and there are 400 shares in the hands of the committee, which, if sold for (say) 12000, would show a good financial position. The shares are worth double what they are now quoted at, as they are well held, and all accounts are paid up.

The clearing of WHEEDON ADIT is progressing satisfactorily, and large banks are shown where tin has been taken away. Many a tale is told of Wheedon by the old miners of Ashburton. This town was once a Stannary town, and it is to be hoped it may be again.

MARKET MINE INSPECTION.—I do not think it would be a bad speculation for the Government to extend the telegraph wires to West Maria Mine, and it would certainly be an act of humanity, as it would save the poor horses and the journey of hard racing, and relieve the riders of much fatigue. Tuesday being inspecting day, no less than a hundred races took place in the ladders. Scarcely time is allowed to see the lode before a conclusion, good, bad, or indifferent, is jumped at; the opinion being formed not upon the appearance of the lode, but according as they have to report, good or bad, to meet the orders received from their employers. It is in this way that our mine market is carried on, much to the injury of legitimate mining, and to the neglect of the mines which should be looked after by the inspecting agents.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINE.—Being in the neighbourhood last week, accompanied by a friend, and having read with much interest all that has been written in your valuable Journal about it, we took a ramble across to the Old Treburgett Mine, which can be seen from the village of St. Teath. When we arrived there we were introduced to the manager, Capt. Hancock, in whom we found everything belonging to a gentleman; he showed us rocks of true silver ores taken out from the burrows, supposed to be worth 2000, to 3000 per ton, we saw some nice stones of lead as well. I was much surprised to find so much work done at surface in so short a time. The shaft is down 20 fms., in a most beautiful channel of ground for the production of silver-lead ore. Taking its geographical position, and the stratum, it cannot fail to become second Chiverton district. I was much pleased with all I saw at the mine, and the Old Treburgett directors may consider themselves very fortunate in having such a manager as Capt. Hancock.

NANTOS CONSOLS.—Notwithstanding the severity of frost, which has in a great measure put a stop to mining operations in Wales, the manager reports that large quantities of ore have been broken, and that the first sampling will be made during the present month, which will be about 50 tons of lead, besides blonde, after which regular monthly returns will be made.

COLLACOME DOWN.—It is satisfactory to see this old and once famous copper mine brought out again (see advertisement). The former company (before the accident which caused the mine to fill with water, &c.) did well; they sold upwards of 50,000 worth of copper, besides blonde, and celebrated the event when their shares were selling at 60s. each. The company had from 12 to 18 months' ore actually in sight when the mine was flooded, and had paid in dividends of 21s. 5s. per share. The average value of the first 8000 tons of ore was 51. 12s. 4d. per ton. About 15000 was subsequently realised from picking over the burrows and halvans, by a gang of boys. This mine first entered the Dividend List in January, 1858. We quote an extract from the old company's report, inserted in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 2, 1858:—“Collacome is a young and promising mine, in the neighbourhood of Devon Great Consols, and has paid a first dividend of 21s. 5s. per share on 2000 shares (45000).”

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Having been a shareholder for many years I am, of course, much pleased at our present prospects, and trust that ere long the mine will appear in the Dividend List, but I would ask what necessity is there for employing two captains (one being non-resident), an engineer and inspector? Also, is there any necessity for two purser— one at Tavistock and the other in Glasgow? I hope the committee will take this into consideration, inasmuch as their joint salaries amount to 384s. per annum. I may also ask, why not sell the 400 shares in hand for the benefit of the company?—W. A.

WEST PANT-Y-GOFF (or rather West Pant-y-Go).—Arrangements are in active progress here for the energetic prosecution of the objects for which the company has been formed. The capital provided is ample to put the mine into a first-rate position. There is no delay necessary in order to provide machinery, for the company inherits a complete field of machinery, and all requisite appliances for the return of the lead as fast as the tributaries and tutwork men send it to surface. The more that the enterprise is examined the more certain does the value of the property appear, and it is not improbable that by the time the first formal meeting is due a discovery may be made from which thousands of pounds of lead ore will be obtainable.

GWDYR PARK.—As a shareholder, I was glad to see our hitherto neglected mine noticed in the City Article of last week's Journal. The lodes in Gwydr have been very productive for 80 fathoms in length down to the water level, and for the last two years we have been driving an adit (of 30 fms.), to unwater and ventilate the workings. This shaft will in a few days be holed to the surface. The more that the enterprise is examined the more certain does the value of the property appear, and it is not improbable that by the time the first formal meeting is due a discovery may be made from which thousands of pounds of lead ore will be obtainable.

WEST SETON.—At the meeting, on Feb. 28, the four months' labour cost and bills to the end of December amounted to 1191. 2s. 5d., the credits 326. 12s. 8d. for copper ore sold Jan. 6, showing a loss of 864. 3s. 9d., and a debit balance of 1071. 12s. 6d. To meet this a call of 3s. per share was made. The arrears are only 771. 8s. The meeting was thinly attended, owing, no doubt, to the purser's penny wise and pound foolish manner in the circular, that “no dinner will be provided,” the last having cost the enormous sum of nearly one farthing a share. The services of the present captains are to be dispensed with, and a resident agent appointed. The discussion was a long one about the dismissal of the agents. During a subsequent discussion, it was clearly proved that a false telegram had been sent by someone, which caused the price of shares to advance to 41. 10s., and that a large number of the present holders, to the extent of hundreds of shares, came in about that price, who, of course, feel not a little annoyed. Also, another feature presented itself at this meeting, which, if persisted in, will have a tendency to cause mining to become a thing of the past in a very few years, the lord's steward insisting upon having a voice in the appointment of an agent, although not a shareholder, neither is the lord. This was very properly resisted by some present. If lords' agents are to come and dictate to a body of adventurers who they shall have as their agent, who, as a sane man, will work their mining properties?

AT WHEAL GRENVILLE the new lode lately discovered in the 80 was worth about 30s. per fathom at the last taking down. In the bottom of the level there is a fine bunch of tin, worth more than 35s. per fathom; the level is perfectly dry, and a winze will shortly be commenced to prove the lode in the depth, whilst the lode will also be intersected at levels above the 80. The discovery of this lode is of the greatest importance, as it is in wholly untried ground for 300 fathoms in length, and there is reason to believe there is another if not two lodes still to be met with in the eastern ground, and which will be proved as soon as practicable. The favourable appearances in the eastern ground are of great importance to East Grenville, at which mine a cross-cut is being driven north at the 120, and south at the 110, and which will not only intersect the West Frances tin lode, but also all the lodes of Wheal Grenville, and it will, therefore, also be evident that the cross-cuts at East Grenville are of material consequence to Wheal Grenville, for should they open good lodes the continuous production of the lodes in the latter mine will be at once assured.

Many enquiries have been made this week for shares in the LLYWERNOG COMPANY on a reported subdivision of shares, said to be about to take place upon a somewhat similar basis to that which was adopted by the Bronfay Company in August last.

FOREIGN MINES.

PESTARENA.—T. Roberts, Feb. 23: Val Toppa: The stopes in back of No. 2 level, on the flat lode, and in the back of No. 3, on a side lode, never looked better than at present. During the past week we had some delay in the carriage of ore, owing to the bad state of the road from the breaking up of the frost, not being able to bring up sufficient ore to keep the Pemontane establishment fully supplied. At Pestarena the cold weather continues to be very severe for washing ore for the mills, with a scarcity of water in the Anza. We can work at present only 100 of the 230 small mills. Having had plenty of snow to clear from the works and roads, not much progress has been made on surface in the past week. We are, however, getting on well in bringing a good lot of timber to this mine for general use. Good progress is being made underground at Peschiera in widening the 70 and 116. The ends and stops throughout these mines are much the same as when last reported.

Telegram.—Franz, March 3: Obtained during the month of February 426 ounces of gold.

LUMITANIAN.—Feb. 22: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 130, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode at winze No. 50, below the 120, east of Taylor's, on Basto's lode, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. At the 130, east of Taylor's, the lode is making a separation—Basto's lode going south, composed of quartz, and 3 ft. wide; the north part is worth 3½ tons of ore per fm. At the 130, west of Taylor's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. At the 130, east of Taylor's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of loose quartz, with small stones of ore in it, but not in quantities to value. At the 90, east of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of dry schist and flocks, with a little quartz mixed with it. At the 70 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flocks and quartz, containing stones of ore. At the 70, west of slide lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of runners of country, a little flocks, and stones of ore. In the 28, west of cross-cut, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is very small and unproductive. At the 28, east of cross-cut, west of Perez' shaft. At the 18, west of cross-cut, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 3 in. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. At the 18, east of cross-cut, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive.—Carvalhal: At the 50, east of incline, on great lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz. At the 50, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead. At the 40 east the lode is worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. At the 30 east the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. At the 10 east the lode is worth ½ ton. At the adit level, west of

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WILLIAM PARRY, Esq., Holywell.

FRANCIS RUDALL, Esq., Jun., Crown Club, Westminster Palace Hotel, London, S.W.

JAMES SMITH EASTES, Esq., Lower Norwood.

RICHARD DUKE, Esq., Woodlands, Blackheath.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. Head Office: Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and Branch at Holywell.

SOLICITOR—GEORGE FREEBORN, Esq., 2, Bucklersbury.

SECRETARY—EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT.

OFFICES, 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working some valuable lead mines, known as Gorsedd, Celyn Level, and East Merlin, situated in the parish of Whitford, in the county of Flint, about one mile to the westward of the Holywell Level Silver-lead Mine, and adjoining on the eastern side the Merlin Mines; thus occupying, with a slight exception, the whole of the ground between the properties named, and embracing lodes which have proved enormously productive in adjacent mines.

The leases are granted from Sir Walter Riddell, Bart. (the Receiver for the Mostyn Estate, appointed by the Court of Chancery), Major Barnston, and Sir Robert Sinclair.

The length of the grant is about three-quarters of a mile, traversed by three east and west lodes—viz., the Gorsedd, Merlin, and Holywell. The first named has proved very productive, as may be gathered from the fact that upwards of 750 tons of lead ore have been raised, realising over £10,000, at the shallow depth of 35 fathoms from surface, when, in consequence of an influx of water, further operations were prevented. The Merlin Vein runs for the whole length of the sett intact; the importance of this can hardly be over estimated, as from an adjoining mine this same lode yielded lead ore to the value of £150,000. The Holywell Vein, for silver-lead, has produced also enormous quantities of ore, the metal invariably commanding the highest price in the market.

In opening an Aberdaw Quarry upon the sett last year, a vein was intersected close to the surface, from which in a few days between 12 and 14 tons of ore were raised, realising in a comparatively crude state £15 per ton.

The Celyn Level has been driven upwards of a mile in length, at a very considerable outlay. About 20 fathoms remain to be opened, at a probable cost of £3 per fathom; this, when accomplished, will drain the whole of the veins to the depth of 50 fathoms. It is also proposed to secure the main shaft to the adit level, and drive east and west on the Holywell Vein; upon completion, 200 men can be placed on tribute; and there cannot be a doubt that profitable and lasting mining will be speedily laid open.

Upon a calculation made, between £2000 and £3000 will be ample to produce a really valuable dividend property, as the necessary shafts have been sunk, and such operations carried on as will enable shareholders in the present company to reap almost immediate advantages, without incurring the risk of expending a large capital in development; and the reports appended afford conclusive evidence that this property does not partake of that speculative character so frequently attending mining enterprises.

Applications for shares may be made on the form annexed, accompanied with the deposit, either to the bankers of the company, the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., and at Holywell; or direct to the offices of the company, No. 30, Great St. Helen's, London, where prospectuses and reports, and any further information, can be obtained.

THE GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

(To be forwarded to the company's bankers or secretary).

To the directors of the Gorsedd and Celyn Level Consolidated Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £1, being the deposit of £1 per share upon shares of £2 each in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, and I hereby agree to accept such shares upon the conditions as set forth in the prospectus, or any less number that you may allot me, and to pay the further sum of £1 upon allotment.

Name in full.....
Usual signature.....
Profession or occupation.....
Residence in full.....
Date.....

REPORTS.

Report of Capt. J. JONES, manager of the Deep Level Mines, and former agent at Gorsedd.

These mines are situated about two miles to the west of the town of Holywell, in Flintshire, and about a mile to the west of the Holywell Level Silver-Lead Mine, and on the western side they adjoin the Merlin Mines, both of which have made great returns, from veins running parallel and through this sett, the

incline, the lode is worth 3½ ton of lead per fathom. At the 10 west the lode is cut off by a branch crossing the end. At the 20, west of incline, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossas and quartz, spotted with lead. At the deep adit, on north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and small stones of lead.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have received from Mr. Rouach the usual advices from the mines, dated Jan. 15, accompanied by a remittance of 47½ ozs. of gold dust, the produce of the mines for December. This remittance is 109½ ozs. more than that for November. The smallness of the remittance, and the addition to the monthly cost, are caused solely by the prostration of the new works necessary to connect the company's mines by tramways, and to the erection of the new mill. The Bolivian agent states that by the end of March there will be 50 heads of stamps in operation at those mines, which will have a continuous and sufficient supply of water. At the Frontino Mine the accounts show that the produce had risen during the last nine days of the month to about 8 ozs. per day.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

CUIABA GOLD.—As stated in last week's Journal, the list of applications for shares was closed on Thursday. In reply to a letter from Capt. William Treloar (the late manager of the East del Rey Mining Company), stating that his report, as published in the prospectus, was written many years since, Mr. Williams (the secretary) stated that the report in question, with many others, extended over series of years, and was handed to the present owners of the property by the vendors prior to Mr. Meadows proceeding to Cuiaba to test their truth and value. In Mr. Meadows' letter, placed at the end of the reports in the prospectus, appears a full confirmation of all that Captain William Treloar has said as to the inherent value of the mines to which alone his report refers, and shows the caution exercised previous to placing this undertaking before the public. It will be very gratifying to Capt. William Treloar to find his report of the property so satisfactorily authenticated, and to know, as he himself states, that “there is but one opinion about it.”

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING.—Melbourne papers report that the Berlin rush still retains a prominent position before the public, and some excellent finds have recently been chronicled in the district. On Dec. 22 a party got a piece of gold weighing 9 ozs. 14 dwts., and on the 23d another, weighing 10 lbs. 3 ozs., and another party near them got a piece weighing over 30 ozs. Some parties have lately washed up with very satisfactory results the dirt from one claim, averaging 7½ dwts. per load all through. Some of the Chinese are washing as high as 2 ozs. to the load on the shallow ground, in Catto's Paddock, which has produced one of the largest nuggets yet found on the rush. In New Zealand the gold fields are said to show no signs of exhaustion, and fresh ground is being discovered every week. From the Thames the news continues very good, except for speculators in scrip. Some new quartz reefs, of a valuable character, have lately been discovered in Auckland province, but the wild speculation some months ago renders it very difficult to find capital to work any new discoveries, no matter how fair the promise. Great gold discoveries of rich quartz reefs have occurred in the province of Nelson lately, not only at Uangapaka, but also at Collingwood, a once well-worked alluvial diggings, at the Grey, and on the Bulla. In Otago province several rich reefs have lately come to light, one having been found on the private estate of Mr. Dillon Bell since he left for England. In Westland, too, similar discoveries have occurred, not far from Hokitika, which at present wants something to give an impetus to its trade.

MINING IN SHROPSHIRE—WEST STIPERSTONES.—“The Shropshire mining district is so celebrated for the richness of its mines, that to refer to it as most a favourable field for investment would be to use idle words—a mere repetition of history.” Such are the opening words of an elaborate report upon the West Stiperstones Mine by Capt. Arthur Waters, manager of Tankerville, whose recent report upon Van called forth such commendation. Capt. Waters divides the district into three separate zones, stating that West Stiperstones holds an analogous position in No. 3 to that occupied by the famed Old Snailbeach in No. 1. But this property is not only well situated in relation to the productive rock of the zone, but also as to the run of many of the very prolific lodes of the locality. The

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WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and foreign mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make their Circular published in the *Mining Journal* more extensively known, and to state—

That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a price-list (as supplied, also, to most of the London daily papers), giving the closing prices of mining shares up to 4 o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fortnightly settlement in all mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal, also, on the same terms, in the public funds, railways, telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

On the arrival of the West India, Australian, and other mails special information will be forwarded to their clients interested in foreign mines, particularly Australian United, Chontalcs, Pacific, Eureka, &c., &c.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the art in mining, will be future appeared in that paper.

In the year 1845, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1845, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1845, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

SATURDAY.—Active demand for West Pant-y-Go, Crebior, West Maria, Van Consols, Taquari, Drake Walls, Great Laxey, Grenville, and New Lovell. West Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; Crebior, 30s. to 32s. ed.; West Maria, 3 to 3½; Van Consols, 3½ to 4; Taquari, 15s. to 17s.; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; New Lovell, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; East Lovell, 24 to 25; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Tincroft, 23 to 25; Bwch, 4½ to 4½; Bronfloyd, 4 to 4½; Pacific, 11 to 11½; West Chiverton, 5s to 6½; Van, 72 to 74.

MONDAY.—Settling day. The market is again active, and a share-schleif sought after are Van, Van Consols, West Maria, Crebior, East Lovell, New Lovell, Great Vor, Great Laxey, and West Chiverton. Van, 7s. to 8s.; Van Consols, 5½ to 4½; West Maria, 3½ to 3½; Crebior, 31s. to 33s.; East Lovell, 27 to 28; New Lovell, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Great Vor, 11 to 12; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; West Chiverton, 5s to 58, ex div.; Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5; West Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; West Caradon, 27s. 6d. to 32s. ed.; West Frances, 33 to 40; Chiverton, 2½ to 2½; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; Mary Ann, 14 to 14½; Pacific, 11 to 11½; Prince of Wales, 18s. to 20s.; North Treaserry, 13s. to 15s.; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4½; Chon-talcs, 20s. to 25s.

TUESDAY.—Good demand for East Lovell, New Lovell, Crebior, East Grenville, Providence Mines, West Chiverton, and Kitty (St. Agnes) shares. West Maria shares offered to 31s., sellers. East Lovell, 28 to 30; New Lovell, 50s. to 55s.; Crebior, 32s. to 34s.; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 39 to 40; West Chiverton, 57 to 59, ex dividend; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6½; Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; West Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; Van, 74 to 75; Van Consols, 37 to 4½; Seton, 34 to 36; Pacific, 11½ to 11½; Taquari, 15s. to 17s.; Don Pedro, 4½ to 5.

WEDNESDAY.—Market firm for Grenville, East Grenville, West Chiverton, New Lovell, Great Laxey, Providence, East Lovell, Tincroft, and Kitty (St. Agnes) shares. Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 5s to 60s.; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Providence Mines, 39 to 41; East Lovell, 29 to 30; New Lovell, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; West Frances, 33 to 39; Van, 72 to 74; Van Consols, 3½ to 4½; Prince of Wales, 18s. to 18s.; North Treaserry, 13s. to 15s.; Chon-talcs, 20s. to 25s.; Don Pedro, 4½ to 4½; Great Vor, 10½ to 11½; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; Bwch, 4½ to 4½; Bronfloyd, 4 to 4½; West Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; Pacific, 11½ to 11½.

THURSDAY.—Market quiet to-day, in consequence of most of the dealers being absent. Tankerville, Grenville, East Grenville, Taquari, Drake Walls, East Lovell, and West Chiverton chiefly enquired for. Tankerville, 17½ to 20; Grenville, 2½ to 2½; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Taquari, 16s. to 18s.; Drake Walls, 18s. to 20s.; East Lovell, 29 to 30; West Chiverton, 57½ to 60; Chiverton, 5 to 5½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; New Lovell, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; Pant-y-Go, 30s. to 35s.; West Frances, 33 to 39; Van, 72 to 74; Van Consols, 3½ to 4½; Tincroft, 25 to 26; East Lovell, 29 to 30; West Chiverton, 57½ to 58½; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; Chiverton Valley, 3 to 3½; Van, 73 to 75; South Carn Brea, 1 to 1½; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Drake Walls, 18s. to 20s.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BALLACORKISH.—M. Gross, Feb. 26: The lode in the adit forebreast is fully 2 ft. wide, and is composed of honeycomb spar, gossan, decomposed schist, and occasional stony of carbonate of lead, with a rib of blonde 4 in. wide, and the water flowing freely from the end; a more promising lode cannot possibly be seen. The lode in No. 2 pitch is about 7 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead and 2 tons of blonde per fathom. The lode in No. 3 pitch is worth 20 cwt. of lead and 10 cwt. of blonde per fathom. The ground in the 12 consists of a beautiful blue killas, which is very congenial for ore, and the men are making good progress with the drivage.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 3: We are taking down the lode in the 102 west, which is producing good saving work as far as cut through, and promises to be very large and productive. The lode here and in the different levels throughout the mine will be taken down, so as to give a full report of their size and character next week.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, March 3: The straight portion of the adit is being pushed on north with all the power the men can apply; the ground is without change, and judging from the distance it has been opened since the 13th ult., I think that the south lode will be cut by the time named (10 weeks). In the 25, east of shaft, the lode is somewhat pinched in the end by an arm of hard ground, so we are now extending the end on the northern side of the level, which is the softest part of the lode, leaving the ore-bearing part standing, to be taken away presently. I have now, according to your instructions, put four men to open a cross-cut south through the lode, so as to ascertain its true size; this cross-cut is 10 fathoms behind the end; it is improving every foot we drive, and I believe that a few days will prove that the lead or holds back yet many fathoms west outside the line of the level. Capt. Waters has appointed to be here on Saturday next.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, March 2: Settling for March—No. 2 Shaft, North Lode: Since last report the new plunger-lift has been fixed from the bottom up to the 52, which I am pleased to say is working exceedingly well. The shaftmen are now employed in fixing pipes to convey the water from the different levels down to the plunger, and when done we shall case and divide the shaft with timber from the 72 down. This work will be forced on with all possible dispatch, so that we may resume the drivage of the 84 cross-cut through this immense lode at the earliest possible moment. The winze sinking below the 72, to the west of shaft, under contract to put it through to the 84, at 102, per fathom, is down 4 fms., 2 ft. 6 in.; the part of the lode carried by this winze is without change since last report; it is producing a mixture of lead ore, and the ground is still very hard for progress. Eight men to stop the lode under the 62, at 70s. per fathom, the lode producing quite 2½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. Six men to stop the lode under the 52: the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per cubic fathom. A tribute pitch in the back of the 52 is set to four men, at 120s. per ton, of clear lead ore. The 52 end west is for a short time suspended, owing to the accumulation of stuff. Two men to cross-cut the lode north from the 40 west, at 59s. per fm.; the lode, so far as seen in that direction, is composed of blue slate, interlocked with a little carbonate of lime, and is too soft for the production of mineral.—No. 1 Shaft, South Lode: This shaft, which is sinking from the 26 to the 26, under a contract for 150s., is down 3 fms.; the ground is favourable for progress.

BUDNICH CONSOLS.—R. Hill, Feb. 28: The lode in the bottom of the 22, west of Whitford's, is improved. The shaft will be cleared up in two or three days. I have put two men to stop in the back of the 22; the lode is looking well. We shall have a whim erected at Whitford's, to haul the timber, this week. The tribute pitch in the 12, at Miner's, is just the same as last reported. We shall send our parcel of tin to market on Saturday next, March 5.

BWADRIN CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Feb. 28: The water is again drained to the bottom of the mine, and the men are sinking the engine-shaft with all dispatch, which will be down 12 fms. below the 45 by this day week, we shall then at once cut plat, and in doing this we shall cut through the lode, and then commence to drive east and west on its course. I see no particular change in any of the levels or stony, but am glad to say that we are still opening out more reserves than we are taking away. Since the breaking up of the frost, the dressing and all surface operations have been kept going with full vigour.

BWLON CONSOLS.—R. Northey, March 1: The lode in the 70 is 4 feet wide, with a mixture of lead ore for the whole breadth, and looking very promising,

this being the bottom level, and being several fathoms west of the ore ground gone down in the 60 is a very important point. No change in the 60 since last reported. The disordered ground still continues in the 50, but we expect a change in a few fathoms driving. Since last report we have started the 40 fm. level, as but little has been done here I shall notice it more fully in my next. The stony throughout the mine will yield about 1 ton 2 cwt. per fathom. The cross-cut driving north in the 40, towards the north lode, is making regular progress. Our dressing and surface work are going on with regularity, and we shall sample 50 tons on Monday next, if the weather keeps open as at present.

CAEGYNNON (Lead).—March 3: On arriving at the mine I find that the machinery has been prepared for active working as speedily as could have been expected; the dressing party have commenced dressing the ores in the mine, and will be kept employed for some time, as the ore already broken underground is hauled up and supplied to them. It will be necessary to make arrangements for getting some good Cornish miners here. The winze below the 40 will, I hope, produce by this time to-morrow 1 ton of good lead to surface, to show its quality; this will be the first ore broken by the new company. There are some points of great importance in our eastern workings, but I do not like to be too sanguine in predictions. About 20 tons of blonde and 4 tons of lead ore will be sample in the ore-house by this day week.

—Telegogram received to-day (March 4): Mine in fork to the 40 fm. level; we commenced sinking the winze at once, in the lode work 3 tons per fathom. All the machinery is being prepared for the active dressing of ores.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, March 1: The winze below the 90, on Clynn's lode, continues to yield about 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The same lode, in the back of the 90, east end, is 1 foot wide, good work; this looks favourable for getting some good Cornish miners here. The winze below the 40 will, I hope, produce by this time to-morrow 1 ton of good lead to surface, to show its quality; this will be the first ore broken by the new company. There are some points of great importance in our eastern workings, but I do not like to be too

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are disposed to take an interest in the new company, and as the works and mines are at present in operation favourable results are anticipated. The Patterdale Mine, in the same vicinity, is well known for its riches, having during the past 16 years given 144,000*l.* in dividends, with the prospect of considerable increase in the future, as they have just cut the vein at a lower point richer than ever. In the upper part they have five years' store of boulders got, valued at 120,000*l.* The prospects will be found in another column.

The TUOLUMNE Gold Mining Company (to which reference was made a short time since) is being very favourably received. The most undoubted testimony has been obtained as to the capabilities of the mine, and those associated with it have organised such a staff as will ensure an effective and economic development. The ore upon assay yields an exceptionally high per centage.

The RHINE MINING COMPANY have given notice that the list of applications for shares will close on Tuesday next.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1306 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 5699*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 96*s.* 19*s.*; average produce, 7*s.*; average price per ton, 4*s.* 7*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 95 tons 17*cwt.* The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 3	2319	10 0	7	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	12s. 3 <i>d.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
10	1018	9 0	7	4 3 6	12 0
17	2984	10 0	5 3	3 9 6	11 10 1/2
24	1647	9 0	8 2	5 6 6	12 1
March 3.	1806	9 0	7 6	4 7 0	11 10 1/2

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 17*s.* and in the price per ton of ore about 1*s.* 6*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* 8*d.*

THE TIN STANDARDS.—The important rise in the tin standards has caused great animation in the tin mining districts. The present standards for tin ore are—Common, 113*s.*; superior common, 114*s.*; fine, 115*s.*; superior fine, 116*s.*, and these prices are considered very satisfactory. The standard for refined tin stands now exactly what it was June 25, last year (116*s.*), subsequently to which date it advanced continuously up to Sept. 6, when it reached 123*s.* At this point refined superior tin ores were saleable at within a trifle of (say) 80*s.* per ton. All accounts now report the greatest activity in the tin market; in fact, many authorities rank tin as a speciality more highly to be estimated just now than any other metal. There is also the important consideration that all the stocks are held in such strong hands that buyers just now must pay stiff prices before they can in any way satisfy their current wants.

The following dividends were declared during February:—

	Per share.	Amount.
Minera	£5 0 0	£2000 0 0
Tincroft	1 0 0	6000 0 0
West Chiverton	2 0 0	6000 0 0
Dolcoath	2 10 0	3580 0 0
Ironmasters' Company	0 9 0	2250 0 0
West Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1600 0 0
Herodsfoot	1 10 0	1535 0 0
Bodallack	5 0 0	1000 0 0
East Darren	2 0 0	600 0 0
Cornwall Hematite	0 10 0	500 0 0
Spearn Moor	1 0 0	242 0 0
Total		£32,308 0 0

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Feb. 25 (Mr. A. C. L. Glubb in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 15,188*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* A dividend of 6000*l.* (2*s.* per share) was declared, and 918*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* carried to credit of next account. [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Spearn Moor Mine meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed a credit balance of 288*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A dividend of 242*l.* (1*s.* per share) was declared, and 46*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* carried forward.

At Caldbeck Falls Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company meeting, on Feb. 26 (Sir Robert Briscoe, Bart., in the chair), the directors had arranged with Mr. John Taylor (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) to inspect the mine, and a resolution was passed adjourning the meeting to a day to be fixed by the board to receive Mr. Taylor's report, and, if possible, a personal explanation. During the discussion it was mentioned that in November there was 7000*lb.* worth of ore ready for washing, which the machinery had been unable to wash owing to the drought and frost, and more ore was now being raised than ever, so that additional dressing machinery was required.

At the Wheal Mary Hutchings United Mines quarterly meeting, on Feb. 23 (Mr. John Arnold in the chair), the accounts to the end of January showed a credit balance of 91*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Capt. W. Edwards' report was considered very satisfactory. Tin sold during the quarter, 13 tons 12*cwt.* 0 qrs. 9*lb.*, realising 946*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

At Hemedon United Mines quarterly meeting, on Feb. 23 (Mr. John Arnold in the chair), the accounts to the end of January showed a credit balance of 36*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The report of the manager, Capt. William Edwards, was considered satisfactory.

At the Cefn Brynwyd Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Staunton in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Brynystog Lead Mining meeting, on Monday (Mr. Job Taylor, J.P., in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet were received and adopted. It was stated that the present monthly returns were 20 tons of lead and 20 tons of blonde, and that in a month hence there would be another level in operation, by which the costs would be diminished and the returns increased. The present returns almost met the entire costs. Details will be found in another column.

At Great South Tolgus Mine meeting, on February 22, the accounts showed a debit balance of 40*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, including 85*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* arrears of calls. A call of 4*s.* per share was made. Capt. John Rodda was appointed agent, at 1*s.* per month, and 3*s.* per month allowed for court-house expenses.

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on February 25, a call of 2*s.* per share was made. In consequence of the poverty of the mine, the services of Captain Isaac Richards are to be dispensed with.

At the Aberdaunant Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. George Frederick Smith in the chair), power was taken to increase the capital of the company. Details appear in another column.

At Mid-Wales Lead Mine meeting on Thursday (Mr. W. Newby in the chair), it was stated that some misconception had arisen as to the reason the present meeting had been convened. Many shareholders had thought that it was for the purpose of raising a second sum of 2500*l.*, but in reality it was simply to give legal effect to what had been previously done, and to properly secure the property for those shareholders who had consented to advance the money, as agreed at the last ordinary meeting. Capt. Kitto reported that the improvement in the 12 continued, and he was glad to be in a position to state that he thought in a few weeks they would commence stoping, and when once fairly in operation regular monthly sales of ore would be made. The necessary resolution having been carried unanimously, a vote of thanks to the Chairmen concluded the proceedings.

At the South Wales Colliery Company meeting, on Feb. 25 (Mr. Laurence Heyworth in the chair), it was stated that the balance of profit for the half-year ending Dec. 31, after charging all expenses, was 252*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* but against this profit the directors had transferred the loss on Messrs. J. and C. Bailey's dead-rent account, which in the present month will amount to about 26*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* A revival is now taking place in the coal trade, and it was hoped at the next meeting better state of things will be shown by the accounts. Messrs. Crawshay Bailey and W. H. Challis, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been moderately supplied this week, only 71 fresh ships having arrived. For all descriptions of coals the demand has been steady at about last week's currency. Hetton Wallsend, 18*s.* 3*d.*; Haswell Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; South Hetton Wallsend, 17*s.* 9*d.*; Tees Wallsend, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Bradford's Wallsend, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Lambton Wallsend, 17*s.* 6*d.*; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 15*s.* 9*d.* Unsold, 3*s.* 55 ships at sea.

About 30 tons of crude bullion (both gold and silver) are in course of transmission from California to this country from the Champion Mine.

The Alum and Ammonia Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the six months ended Dec. 31.

The Danubian Gas and Coke Company (Limited), at their meeting, on Wednesday, resolved to wind-up voluntarily, and appointed Mr. James Wadell the liquidator.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—In consequence of the improvement alluded to last week, some of the directors of this company have gone to Cornwall, and are now on the mine.

TANKERVILLE.—This mine, which has been successfully worked upon a small scale for many years by a private gentleman, has been acquired by an influential company, who propose to erect very efficient machinery to carry on the operations upon a larger scale. There is every prospect of making large profits.

SWEETLAND CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The whole of the capital has been privately subscribed. It was stated last week that the Oriental Bank Corporation have, on the part of the company, received advices that the title to the property has been completed in Camborne, Cornwall.

the Probate Court of State, and it may now be added that the net profits of the present workings of the Buckeye Mine alone in the month of February exceeded 2000*l.*, the whole of which belongs to the Sweetland Creek Company.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

AN IMPORTANT and VALUABLE TRACT of MINERAL PROPERTY in the heart of the great LEAD MINING DISTRICT of CARDIGANSHIRE, being within a few miles of ABERYSTWITH, and surrounded by PROFITABLE and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with GENTLEMEN who would either JOIN HIM in WORKING the VEINS on the PROPERTY or who might feel DISPOSED to PURCHASE the SAME. Several well-known lodes traverse this mining grant, which is of very considerable extent; four of the lodes have already been discovered, which show all the characteristics of the great and productive veins or lodes of the county, and, from the favourable situation, can be worked very inexpensively.

Application to be made to "Box," Post-office, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, FIVE SUBSCRIBERS of £100 each (£500) as a FUND for the EXPENSES of the Advertiser and party, to EXPLORE a BRITISH COLONY profits in COPPER, LEAD, and other MINERALS of rich quality, abundant in quantity, and, when found, to be had on the easiest terms by the finders. The profits of the mines discovered and secured to be divided into six equal shares, one each to the subscribers, and one to the explorer free, previous to forming company to work them.

This is a bona fide proposal, and the Advertiser believes no safer speculation for making a profitable return upon the small capital required could be entered into.

For further particulars, apply to "J. W. L.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Testimonials of the highest character.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CAPTAIN to CONDUCT the PRACTICAL WORKING of SILVER-LEAD MINES in a healthy part of SOUTH AMERICA.

Apply, stating terms and previous employments, to "F. and Co.," care of H. Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.

Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

TO RED HEMATITE IRON ORE OWNERS.

COMMISSION WANTED for the SALE of BEST RED HEMATITE IRON ORE in SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE. Good and safe connexion, and first-class references.

Address, "Ferrum," care of M. G. S., 64, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

A SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER.—The Advertiser, who has had much experience in Mining Pursuits at home and abroad, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, and would not object to foreign parts. He is well connected, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Age 35. Address, "G. B.," 153, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W.

WELSH MINES.

A GENTLEMAN, who proposes to invest in some of the Welsh Mines, WILL BE GLAD to HEAR of TWO or THREE OTHERS who would JOIN HIM in the EXPENSE of getting a Mining Engineer to INSPECT and REPORT on some of the BEST MINES.

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COLLIERY MANAGER.

A YOUNG MAN, who has served an apprenticeship of five years at an extensive colliery, and who is now an assistant manager at said colliery, WISHES an ENGAGEMENT. Has a complete knowledge of all the different pits, where the pumping apparatus was of no ordinary kind; can survey and level, and understand the keeping of books. No objection to go abroad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION on MIDLAND and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS may be SECURED by first addressing "J. J. J.," Agent, Post Office, Stourbridge.

Sales of House and Steam Coals, 20,000 tons yearly. Debts guaranteed.

A GENTLEMAN, practical in the conducting of varied class of workmen, &c., desires an APPOINTMENT as CONFIDENTIAL MANAGER in the DEVELOPMENT and OPENING OUT of a MINERAL PROPERTY, or the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of an EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES, IRON WORKS, &c.

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TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE of COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway.

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TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (in consequence of a dissolution of partnership), an OLD-ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING WORKS, centrally situated in a large and increasing seaport town in SOUTH WALES, in full working order. Capital required, about £2500.

Apply to Mr. H. HEARD, Solicitor, Cardiff.

HAMMETT MINE.—FOR SALE, 25 shares, at £4 15*s.*; 20 Perran Consols, at £2 10*s.*; and 50 West Pant-y-Goff, at £1 5*s.*—clear of any further charges.

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CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.—WANTED, ONE HUNDRED, or more, SHARES in this company.

Apply, stating lowest price, to "H. I. C.," Pelham Club, Hanover-square, W.

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Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.

BUYER or SELLER of Pen-y-Alt, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alt, New Lovell, Spearn Moor, West Pant-y-Goff, and most of the leading mines.

J. H. C., having visited the Pen-y-Alt Mines during the week, is prepared to give information thereto to any of his friends.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

M. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EAST BASSET.—In Capt. Lean's report, in last week's Journal, the sale of tin-stuff should have been stated to have produced £91. 9s.—not £91. 9s. per ton.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.—The communications from "A. R. R. O." will be always acceptable.

Received.—"C. J. R."—"E. B."—"J. W."—"W. J. L."—"T. J."—"T. C."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation; or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: Coal between the South Staffordshire and Shropshire Fields; Landlords' Inspection of Mines; Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill; Colliery Managers; Coal Mines of Denbighshire, North Wales; Prevention of Colliery Accidents (J. G. Williams); Education of Miners (R. Hunt); Inspection of Metallic Mines; Lord Kinnaird, and Metalliferous Mining; Mining Districts of Shropshire, No. II. (J. Randall); Lead Mining in Shropshire; the Copper Trade; the Position of Copper; Notes from the "North" (Boilers in Cornwall)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Report—Mineral Wealth of Victoria—Meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 1870.

INSPECTION OF METALLIC MINES.

The proposition to place metalliferous mines under Government inspection does not appear to be seriously objected to in any of the principal mining districts, provided it be understood that the existing principle of inspection be maintained; that is to say, that the inspection shall embrace merely the right of seeing that the law is complied with. With regard to the consideration of the measure as it will affect the mines of Cornwall and Devon, a meeting (convened by Mr. THOS. S. BOLITHO, the Chairman of the late Stannaries Law Amendment Committee) will be held at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Monday next, when the "Mines Regulation Act, 1870," introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. BRUCE, as well as Lord KINNAIRD'S "Metalliferous Mines Act, 1870," introduced into the House of Lords, will be thoroughly considered, and from the position and influence of those who will, doubtless, attend the meeting (judging from the attendance at the meetings in connection with the amendment of the Stannaries Law), the modifications will be of a thoroughly practical and useful character.

The existence of two Acts of Parliament so nearly identical as those mentioned is regarded in Cornwall and Devonshire as highly objectionable, and it is argued that the end in view could be better attained by extending the provisions of the Mines Regulation Act, 1870, to all mines than by the enactment of a separate measure. Mr. BRUCE'S Bill is thought to bear on the face of it litigation as to the applicability to mines of the Workshops Act, 1867, but the intention evidently is to make that Act apply, and the mining public have to consider whether, when it is made to apply with certainty, it will act prejudicially or otherwise on the mining interest. As to Mr. BRUCE'S provision that coal and ironstone mines shall keep up their diallings, plans, and sections, it is considered that there is no reason why he should not extend this provision, as Lord KINNAIRD does, to all mines; but, on the other hand, there is no reason why Lord KINNAIRD should attempt to compel the deposit of the copies of the plans, &c., with the Secretary of State. Perhaps the most important matter in Lord KINNAIRD'S Bill is the code of General Rules, providing that—

1.—Where any skip, cage, or other machine shall be used in any mine for lowering or raising any miner, flanges or horns of sufficient length and diameter shall be attached to the drum of every such machine, and a proper indicator to show the position of such skip, cage, or machine in the shaft through which the same is worked, and an adequate break shall also be attached thereto.

2.—A sufficient cover overhead to any skip or cage shall be used when lowering or raising any miner in any shaft of a mine, when required by the board.

3.—No single-linked chain shall be used in lowering or raising any miner in any shaft of the mine.

4.—Every main shaft of a mine used by miners for passing up or down, or in which they are lowered or raised, shall be fenced and separated from any part of the same shaft used for other working purposes.

5.—Every part of a mine used or which may be used as a footway in passing from one part of the mine to another part thereof shall be fenced.

6.—Every shaft of a mine used for working purposes, or by miners for passing up or down, or in which they are lowered or raised, in which the natural stairs are not safe, shall always be securely cased or lined; and every shaft used for any such working or other purposes shall also be kept provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

7.—Every shaft of a mine not in actual use in working the mine shall be fenced at the mouth thereof.

8.—All entrances to or outlets from any underground part of a mine, and every winze, sump, or shoot in a mine not in actual course of working, extension, or use, shall at all times, while not in course of working, extension, or use, be properly and securely built up, unless the contrary is required for aiding ventilation, or for access or for other purposes connected with the working of the mine; and in case the same or any of them are required for aiding ventilation, or for any such access, or other purposes, then the same, or such of them as may be so required, shall be fenced.

9.—Such an amount of ventilation shall be provided in each mine as, under the circumstances of each particular case, may be practicable, with the view of rendering the workings of such mine in a fit state for working.

10.—Sufficient accommodation shall be provided by the owner of every mine, at such distance from any footway or entrance to the mine as may be prescribed by the board, for enabling every miner employed therewith conveniently to dry and change his dress.

11.—Iron tamping rods and prickers shall not be used for boring holes for blasting in any mine.

12.—Every steam-boiler in use at or in any mine shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge or whistle, and with proper water-gauges and safety-valves.

13.—The fly-wheel of every engine in use in or at the mine shall always be fenced.

14.—The owner of every mine which is being worked shall cause all erections, machinery, shafts, winzes, sumps, ways, levels, and inclined planes, and other works in use, to be inspected once in twenty-four hours, and a report of the state of the same to be lodged in the mine office daily.

15.—No person under the age of years complete shall have the charge or control of any engine, skip, or cage, or other machine for the time being employed for passing any miner up or down the mine.

16.—No person under the age of years complete shall be permitted to do any underground work in any mine, unless such person shall have been similarly employed at the same mine for six months continuously immediately prior to the date of the commencement of this Act.

These are regarded by men well able to judge as generally sensible and practicable; but, as they have been drawn up upon theoretical knowledge, certain modifications are indispensable. No. 4, for instance, cannot work in its present form, but it may be made practicable by providing that "any shaft not divided off shall never be used as a ladder-way and hauling shaft at the same time." No. 11 is regarded as "an amusing instance of the danger of dealing with details imperfectly understood," for to prohibit the use of iron tamping rods and prickers for boring holes for blasting in any mine is much like enacting that it shall be illegal to carve a baron of beef with a toothpick, tamping-rods not being usually used to bore holes with. No. 14 is considered wholly impracticable and useless, and of this there can be no question, the provision having doubtless been introduced in the over-anxious desire to place metalliferous mines and coal mines under identical rules. The intention of the rule is clear enough, but since in metalliferous mines there is no explosive gas to contend with a daily inspection would answer no good purpose in preventing accidents, for in metalliferous mines accidents are almost invariably attributable to the momentary failure of a man's strength or judgment, and not to any imperfections which such a rule as that referred to is intended to discover.

That the extension of the principle of Government inspection to metalliferous mines may be opposed to the wishes of those who retain the feeling that Government interference in any shape is unde-

sirable is quite natural, but there are also many who, viewing the matter dispassionately, and after calm reasoning on the certainty of the system being ultimately introduced, are disposed to consider the acceptance, at once, of so fair and reasonable a measure as is now proposed the most judicious course that can be adopted.

LABOUR THRALDOM.

"God grant that the workpeople may be emancipated from the tightest thraldom they have ever yet endured. All the single despots and all the aristocracies that ever were, or ever will be, are as puffs of wind compared with these tornadoes of Trades Unions." So said the Earl of SHAFESBURY, when the Trades Union Commission was dragging to light the heinousness that had arisen out of the despotism of trade organisations in the North. The recent sacking and burning of the homes of the free-labour colliers in the same district had not then taken place; nor had there been perpetrated that which we do not hesitate to stigmatise as class tyranny—for whose equal in mercilessness we search in vain through the whole list of colliery Union excesses which have yet been brought to light in these kingdoms.

One GEORGE BIRD, who had sickened of long inactivity as a Unionist collier, with its consequent semi-starvation for wife and family, whose claims upon him were increasing, determined to take the remunerative employment which was awaiting him: he went to work at the Parkgate Colliery of Messrs. NEWTON, CHAMBERS, and CO. Thus he cut himself off from the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, of which previously he had been a member. That he should exercise this freedom of will became, however, an unpardonable sin. Let the necessities of his wife and children be what they might, it mattered nothing to the Unionists. BIRD had not their authority for what he did, and he must suffer. What mattered it if he had abandoned the views he formerly held as to the advantages of membership with the Association, and hence withdrew from it. He had abandoned the Union, to which, however changed might be his opinions, he must continue to attach himself. It was bad enough for men who were non-Unionists to work where Unionists declined to labour, but for an erstwhile member of the Union to seek employment there was a scandal to all the principles of the order. Punishment must, therefore, be visited upon him, upon his, and upon all that he had. On Tuesday that punishment was meted out. BIRD was mobbed, and stoned, and wounded by a rabble numbering some 200 men, women, and children. Fearing to return home, he sought shelter elsewhere, though his wife had become a mother again only a week before. To the habitation of this helpless woman, and her equally helpless children, the ruffians then proceeded, wrecked it, and, as darkness was coming on, drove out mother and babe and elder children to seek shelter where they might. "The poor woman (the local papers have it) was proceeding towards Thorncliffe, but was unable to get beyond Hesley Wood, and was there picked up in a fainting condition by some persons who were passing." Are we writing of the doings of the British workman? Unhappily we are. Of his doings, too, in central England, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and subsequent to the passing of the second Reform Bill. But we are writing of the British workman as an incensed Unionist.

"The poor in a loom is bad," in the estimate of the Northern Farmer of the new style; but not to men of sense, and men of the most experience of the poor. More silent and self-sacrificing and protracted charity is displayed by no class. Unremitting is the attention and abounding the liberality (as their means will allow), they show one to the other. Why then this savagery? The answer is simple. Class tyranny arising out of class combinations in restraint of individual liberty. It has been again and again replied to men who advocate the honourable phases of trades unionism that, denied as much as it may be, these ugly facts are evermore cropping out to prove that they are the outcome of unionism as at present fostered. The conductors of Unions may deny all complicity in such nefarious and dastardly conduct as much as they please, but they are, nevertheless, responsible.

We do not believe that by such men as Mr. NORMANSELL and others even simple breaches of the peace would be counselled; and we acquit them of all complicity in the outrage upon which we are now commenting. But does any man in his senses believe that they cannot be stopped? Some time ago we commented upon the policy of a movement by employers in and about Sheffield, which contemplated the reimbursing of persecuted workpeople the loss they suffered at the hands of their class when they dared to act with unshackled freedom in the disposing of their labour. The theory was that if men were repaid the losses they sustained by the stealing of their tools, or in the destruction of their furniture, their persecutors would not think they inflicted punishment by destroying the one or the other; and there is truth in the theory. The same reasoning applies yet more forcibly in respect of damage and ill-usage committed by Unionists, or the families of Unionists. If the chief officers of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association desire that the working collier may have and exercise all the rights and privileges which belong to him as an Englishman, they will take steps to stop the pay, and to exclude from participation in every Union advantage, of all members who either by themselves or their families pursue any course which the law of the land, strictly rendered, declares to be illegal, and in restraint of individual liberty.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Several alterations and additions, it appears, will be made in the above Bill pursuant to an agreement come to at the Conference between mine owners and miners, held at Lord ELCHO'S, on June 3, 8, and 10 last, and signed by Lord ELCHO. With regard to the new Bill, the alterations, &c., which, pursuant to the agreement, will be made are as follows:—

1.—Ironstone and shale mines to be included in the Bill, hematite excepted, subject to the consideration: inasmuch as ironstone can only be worked by blasting, the use of powder should not be restricted under rule 18 in the case of ironstone mines wholly unconnected with coal."

2.—The clause relates to the employment of male young persons, limiting the number of hours to 12 per day, with not less than 14 hours for meals during each such period of employment, altered as follows:—

"The principle of the Factory Act to be adopted—i.e., no youths to be engaged between the ages of 12 and 16 years to work more than 60 hours in the week, or more than 10½ hours in any one day."

CLAUSE 7.—This clause is similar in the Bills of 1869 and 1870, and it was agreed that it should be omitted, and the provisions of clause 6 (regulating the hours of underground work of young persons between the ages of 12 and 16 years), when amended as proposed, to apply above ground as to the limitation of hours, but not as to the limitation of age.

CLAUSE 12 provides that persons employed in mines shall be paid by the weight, measure, or gauge. It is proposed that instead of the above the minerals shall be tested by standard weight—i.e., by imperial pound as standard unit. Measures to be prohibited, weights only to be used for coal, shale, and ironstone. Words to be inserted in the clause that "the weigher (appointed by the men) shall have all needful facilities for the proper performance of his duty."

CLAUSE 18.—Provides that "an amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every coal and ironstone mine adequate to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places in the pits, levels, &c., shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein." It was agreed to insert after the word "adequate," "except under circumstances not reasonably to be anticipated," and to omit the whole proviso in Section 1.

CLAUSE 18, SECT. 3.—Relates to fencing, and states that "all entrances into any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of such entrance, so as to prevent access thereto." Agreed that the words, "the whole width" should be omitted, and the clause to read to the end as follows:—

"And leave such notices of danger as to prevent persons inadvertently entering therein."

SECT. 19, CLAUSE 18.—This section of the clause states that "a barometer or thermometer shall be placed above ground in a conspicuous position near the entrance to the mine," and for which is

to be substituted the following:—"Where the mine is known to give off dangerous gases a barometer and thermometer shall be placed above or below ground under the charge of the viewers."

CLAUSE 40, which relates to penalties, has been framed to meet the arrangement come to at Lord ELCHO'S, and with regard to which it was held that "the principle of equality, in itself just, to be justly applied as between employers and employed."

The last paragraph in the document, and which is signed by Lord ELCHO, states that the question of Inspectors was discussed, but no agreement relative to it was come to.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Certain objections which have been urged against the "Mines Regulation Act, 1870," appear not to be justified by the provisions which the Bill contains; one of these being unquestionably that referring to the penalty clause, which the Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states is causing considerable excitement amongst the coalmasters of his district. He makes the statement upon the assumption that by it the coalowner is rendered liable to imprisonment with hard labour where death is proved to result from neglect, although the master may be living miles away from his collieries, and pays competent agents to superintend them. Now, by the omission of one word (*his*) the meaning of this enactment is entirely changed. Before any man can be punished as mentioned, whether he be owner, agent, or workman, it must be proved that the accident has resulted from *his* own neglect, the clause providing that—

"Every owner and agent, and every person employed in the mine who is guilty of any offence against the Act which in the opinion of the Court who tries the case is one which tended to endanger the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine, or to cause injury to any such person, or to cause a dangerous accident, and was committed by the wilful act or default or wilful negligence of the person accused, shall be liable, instead of a penalty, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months."

It is obvious, then, that if a coalmaster have employed and paid competent officers to superintend his pits, and entrusted them with the management of the workings, it would be legally impossible to prove any wilful act or default, or wilful negligence of the owner; and it is equally unlikely that under such conditions any owner would ever stand in the position of "the person accused;" whilst if the owner fail to appoint competent officers, or if he so interfere with his officers that they are prevented from doing their duty, it is quite just that the owner should be imprisoned—imprisonment being to him a much more effectual punishment than any amount of fine.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom last year were scarcely up to the mark of 1868, although they were still on a very considerable scale. Thus in 1869 we exported 10,595,994 tons of coal, as compared with 10,837,804 tons in 1868, and 10,415,778 tons in 1867. The last month of each year contributed to these totals 916,052 tons, 795,402 tons, and 679,041 tons respectively. The exports to France amounted to 2,000,053 tons in 1869, against 1,925,661 tons in 1868, and 1,995,650 tons in 1867. The exports also increased last year to Russia, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Italy, &c., but they declined to Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Spain, the United States, Brazil, and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in December was 440,493L, as compared with 392,107L in December, 1868, and 363,375L in December, 1867; and in the whole of 1869, 5,069,574L, as compared with 5,352,525L in 1868, and 5,392,452L in 1867. In these latter totals France figured for 868,470L, 872,568L, and 937,178L.

COAL IN RUSSIA.—The working of the coal deposits in the Isle of Sakhaline has been attended with extremely favourable results. The concession to private individuals of rights to work collieries has in consequence been temporarily suspended, both on the island itself and in the immediately surrounding district, pending the definite settlement of the question relative to the colonisation of Sakhaline by convicts condemned to the mines. Three exploring parties will be appointed to examine the deposits, one directed to the environs of Doue, another to the borders of the Oosoory, and the third to the southern coast of the island of Sakhaline. It is proposed to form a company for the exploration of the collieries of the Caucasus, and the project has already been submitted to the Government officials. The promoters will construct a branch line, 30 versts in length, to connect the collieries with the existing railway system, and every confidence is entertained that a good return will be secured upon the capital of 250,000L, which it is proposed to raise.

DYNAMITE.—We learn on enquiry at the office of the St. John del Rey Mining Company that the quantity of this powerful Blasting Powder shipped by the directors, in June last, as announced at the meeting of the company by the Chairman, has been safely received at the mines, and on trial has been found very effective. We are informed that the voyage and inland journey occupied four months, and that during that period this parcel of half a ton of dynamite was subjected to as severe a test, as regards rough carriage and handling, as it is possible to imagine. It was carried part of the distance from the port of Rio de Janeiro to the mines (300 miles) by the Government railway, a further distance in mule wagons, and finally over the mountains on mules' backs. This appears to settle the question as to its having any of the dangerous qualities of Nitro-Glycerine, which its opponents last year seemed desirous of fixing on it.

DESILVERING LEAD.—Mr. H. Siéger has published an appendix to the pamphlet already noticed in the *Mining Journal*, explaining the relative advantages of Flach's and Cordurie's systems of desilvering lead. Mr. Gruner has remedied the omission in his original work, by issuing some "notes additionnelles," in which Flach's system is mentioned. Mr. Siéger remarks that Mr. Gruner admits the economy of Flach's system, by stating that the former loss of silver on the Harts (the Pattinson system) has been reduced 50 per cent. by the use of the system which is employed in the Eifel, as the latter is really Flach's system. It seems that at the Rouet Works, at Marseilles, the total loss of lead has been reduced by the use of Flach's system to only 20.7 per cent. for the last half-year of 1869, and yet the Spanish lead treated was very impure, and contains, on an average, 2000 grammes of silver per ton. He considers that Mr. Gruner does justice to Flach's present system in representing it to be very simple, quick, and operating, with but few expenses either for first cost or labour.

WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAYS.—It appears that the method of transport by wire-ropes which was tried on an experimental line near Leicester last year has made considerable progress since that time. Thirteen lines, varying from short distances to four miles in length, have been constructed, and upwards of 100 miles are in course of preparation or under contract. The French and Belgian patents have been purchased by M.M. Cail and Co., the locomotive engineers, by whom they are being extensively worked, and a line of 60 miles is projected for the carriage of coffee in Ceylon, a five-mile section of which has just been placed on Brighton Downs.

MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.—The recent discoveries of silver and other minerals in the valley of Kulu, in the Punjab, have created some excitement there, especially as the discoveries may help to open up the traffic into the country which is creating interest now, Ladakh and Yarknow. The ores discovered are argentiferous galena, yielding nearly 100 ozs. of silver, besides copper and gold. Another mine yields copper, another antimony in abundance, with zinc and tin. The mines are very numerous, and the mineral rights have been purchased, covering 600 square miles. The climate is as mild

of the mines had been signed by Government. Such grasping is without parallel in any other country, and is another instance of the little encouragement given to any enterprise that does not emanate from a Government official, or a military officer. It is to be hoped, however, the discoverer's energies may not be damped by such proceedings, more especially as he is the first who has discovered silver, zinc, and tin in India. The tax has been appealed against, as although thousands have been spent, as yet there has been no time for profit or return.

MINING IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

There is now more activity at the various iron works and ironstone pits in the county of Northampton than there has been for some time, and everything appears to justify the assumption that a much greater quantity of ore will this year be raised than almost since its discovery. On the Midland line large quantities of stone are being forwarded into Yorkshire and Derbyshire, particularly to the latter. At Wellingborough the Messrs. Butlin are sending off daily a vast tonnage, whilst keeping their own furnaces in blast; and as building operations are now being more extensively carried out than hitherto in that district it will undoubtedly be the busiest in the county, seeing that, with Glendon, there are seven blast-furnaces comparatively close together, now raising at the rate of nearly 300,000 tons per annum, and which, so far from diminishing, will increase from year to year, finding constant employment for a vast body of workmen, and causing a large amount of money in wages alone to be spent in Wellingborough, Finedon, and other places. Some fine boulders are being quarried in the town of Northampton itself, and carted down to the London and North-Western station for exportation. At Gayton and Blisworth there appears to be no falling off in the business done at the extensive cuttings at those places, so that a heavy tonnage continues to be forwarded from the London and North-Western Railway, the Blisworth station (which boasts of a truly excellent hotel) affording every facility for the conveyance of the ore into Staffordshire, and also into South Wales. The pig made from the Northampton stone is now much appreciated in the South Staffordshire district, as it produces a capital rail, and is well adapted for converting into sheets, hoops, and other descriptions of manufactured iron.

At Lower Heyford, near Weedon, the furnaces and works now in the hands

of Mr. Pivins are ones more exhibiting unmistakeable signs of activity, notwithstanding many changes they have undergone during the last year or two, so that there is now every prospect of a good business being done at them.

That the mineral wealth of the county to the north of Weedon has not as yet been disturbed, or an attempt made in any way to develop it, certainly appears strange. That it is to be found in large quantities close to Daventry, and from there to Rugby, more especially on the higher grounds, admits of no doubt. It has been noticed in all directions, and we ourselves, a few days since, found unmistakeable indications of it at Flecknor, a village, of course, having an outlet railway within something like seven miles. Daventry, which is only four miles from the railway at Weedon, and with a population of something like 5000, is in the same state as it was when Sir John Foxe is supposed to have alluded to it. Surrounded by mineral wealth, the chief communication for the district—with the exception of a solitary omnibus—is the old carriers' conveyances. With a railway to Weedon, one half of which (two miles) has been completed, but standing during the last year or two, instead of being cut off and obstructed, as were, from communication by rail with "the busy haunts of men," it could not help becoming an important centre of the mineral wealth of a district rich in ore; and with which those facilities of transport so necessary, would open out a new industry to the population, lessen the rates, besides causing a large amount of money in wages to be spent in the town.

It was stated only a few days since in Daventry that an eminent contractor was engaged to complete the line to Weedon, with a station, for 12,000/-, and then deliver it up to the promoters. Such, in our case, it would be to hope that the public spirit of the trading inhabitants of the town will be manifested in a way which cannot but be to their own advantage, and supplying a want which has long been admitted. The making of the line there is no doubt would be followed by the promotion of another by the London and North-Western Company from Daventry to Rugby, if only for the development of the minerals lying between the two place, and with regard to which we have on former occasions drawn attention.

Before concluding our notice, and for the present taking leave of Daventry, associated as it is, with pleasant recollections of our visit, it may be stated that the ores of Northamptonshire are richer than those of Cleveland, Lincolnshire, and other well-known iron-producing districts. They are, more or less, silicious, and yield on an average 40 per cent. of iron. In 1868 the quantity raised in the county at the mean average price was of the value of 112,900/-, and of the iron produced 88,900/-, making a total of 201,869/- Last year, however, there is little doubt but what the actual sum realised by the ores of Northamptonshire and the iron in the home furnaces was close upon 250,000/- Considering the extensive character of the deposits in nearly all parts of the county, there is no reason why the present yield should not be doubled in a very few years. On our next visit to the district more particularly alluded to, we hope to see a visible change in the direction indicated.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, March 3.—The entire trade of the North is in much the same position to-day as it has been for some few weeks past. Finished ironmasters are all busy, and are turning out considerable quantities of work. Some rail orders of importance are in the market, and are expected to be given out shortly. North of England manufacturers have recently been successful in competition for contracts for railway material, and the strong probability apparent at the beginning of the year of a full and steady trade in manufactured iron during the summer months is being confirmed and assuming reality, and reports generally speak most favourably of this branch of the northern industry.

For pig-iron there is seemingly a slight lull in the market just at present, although prices remain very firm at last quotations—53s. 6d., No. 1; 50s., No. 3; 49s., No. 4, at makers' works, net cash.

The few days just past have been more favourable for sea deliveries, and a considerable quantity of iron has been sent forward since the stormy weather abated. The ironstone miners in the Brothton district have now got fairly settled to work again. The make of pig-iron is fully kept up, and operations for the increase of blast-furnace plant at many works throughout the district are observable, and the new work is evidently been pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

There are now blowing in the Cleveland district, according to official returns, 101 furnaces, and there are 19 in course of erection and undergoing alterations, some of which will shortly be ready for commencement.

New firms are also spoken of as likely to be started for the further extension of the pig-iron trade of this neighbourhood. Home consumption continues very heavy.

The Government Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill is naturally creating a considerable amount of discussion both on the part of masters and miners. Dissatisfaction is expressed by both parties respecting certain clauses of the measure, and the workmen in the Bishop Auckland district have held a meeting, at which there were a great number present, and the various points thought to operate unfavourably to the men were discussed, the principal of which are included in the following petition adopted by the meeting:—

Unto the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled—

"The humble petition of the miners and underground workers of the district of Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, humbly sheweth,—" That your petitioners are of opinion that nearly all the explosions which take place in mines originate in the want of proper ventilation. This could be changed if the inspection of all mines, whether of coal, iron, or of shale were made more effective.

That the want of safe management and good ventilation is often to be traced to the ignorance and want of knowledge on the part of those that manage coal, iron, and shale mines.

That the long hours of the young of the mining population are now in the mines for the purpose of being employed has a tendency to injure them physically and morally.

That the present system of measuring, gauging, and weighing, without legal and standard weights, the out-put of the miners is unsatisfactory, and fraught with many evils.

That the present state of education among the mining population should be improved.

That the pernicious truck system is yet rampant in many places in the mining districts:

May it, therefore, please your honourable House, in considering any means for the welfare and protection of the mining population, to pass a law that will insure ventilation being so good in all mines of coal, of iron, and of shale that the gases will be all diluted and rendered harmless.

That the inspection of mines will be complete and thorough, and that the inspectors at the end of every year shall lay before your honourable House a detailed account of their visits to the mines of the districts they are in.

That you will make it imperative that all managers of mines shall undergo an examination before a competent Board as to their fitness to manage a mine or mines.

That children of tender years will not be allowed to remain in mines for more than eight hours in any one day for any purpose whatever.

That every child between the ages of 12 years and that of 15 years of age shall go to school for not less than 10 hours every week.

That the miners shall be paid by weight only for their coal, iron, or shale, and the weight used shall only be the standard weight of the country, and under the supervision of the inspector of weights for the district in which the mine is situated.

That all men employed on or about mines of any kind whatever shall be paid their wages wholly in money, without any deductions of any kind.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray," &c.

The report of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) for the past year shows an available total of 144,876/-, including a previous balance of 40,527/-, and recommends a dividend of 3/- and a bonus of 1/- per share, which will absorb 100,000/-, leaving, after an appropriation of 40,000/- to reserve and 21,651/- to minor accounts, a balance of 27,115/- to be carried forward.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 3.—Owing to the very stormy weather which has been experienced on the north-east coast, the supply of ships in the Tyne has been deficient, and many of the collieries partially stopped in consequence; the weather has, however, during the past few days moderated considerably, and numbers of ships have entered the Tyne. The collieries are, therefore, again getting into full work. The North-Eastern Railway Company are fully engaged in the conveyance of minerals and general traffic, and in consequence they intend to augment considerably their rolling stock, and they have ordered a number of locomotive engines, the old firm of Stephenson and Co., in Newcastle, having secured an order for a large number of first-class locomotives. On the whole, although the trade of the district is still far from being thoroughly active, yet a healthy and gradual improvement continues to take place, and if this continue, which appears to be very probable, a good year's work may be expected. Most of the large engine works and manufactories are pretty brisk; some of them are extremely busy, and the iron shipbuilders and foundries of the district are also well employed. The Tyne Docks are, as has been remarked in this letter, now fully employed, and more shipping places are required; a number are to be at once provided on the south side of the river, near South Shields, and if a dock cannot be got on the north side of the river shipping places are to be erected near North Shields and a branch railway constructed to those shipping places.

The period for holding the annual bindings in Durham is fast approaching, and some anxiety is naturally felt as to the result. We have no reason to suppose that any particular change will take place on the present occasion. Great as the improvement is which has taken place in the coal trade, and in the demand for minerals generally which has certainly taken place, we yet hear complaints in some localities of short work, and indeed at many large collieries the men

have been only moderately employed during the past month, owing partly, no doubt, to very bad weather at sea. This, however, proves that the demand is not sufficient to warrant any increase in the rates of payment per ton; generally, indeed, there are no complaints so far as regards these rates, the only complaint being that of insufficient regular employment. Neither is there any disposition on the part of the colliery owners to make any reduction of importance, so that it is probable that little change will be made with respect to those matters. With respect to the yearly bindings, it is clear that they do not advance in public favour so much as was expected when they were re-established a few years ago, in lieu of the monthly bind, which had been tried for a time, and found utterly wanting. This appears to be most extraordinary, as there is little doubt that it is the best arrangement possible for all parties concerned—that is the yearly binding—and it has been very nearly generally practised in the county of Durham for the past few years. It has not, however, spread to Northumberland, where the Miners' Union apparently oppose it, and the members of the Union lately established in Durham appear to take the same view.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—The usual monthly meeting of members will be held in Newcastle, on Saturday, when a large number of members and graduates are again to be elected, including gentlemen connected with science and mining in various quarters of the world. The following papers will be open for discussion:—Mr. T. J. Bewick, "On the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone District of the North of England"; Mr. S. P. Bidder's "Safety-Lamp," and "Apparatus for Breaking Down Coal." Messrs. Ramsey and Cooke's "Signal Indicator." As these subjects are important, and possess very great interest, a good meeting may be expected. A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 2.—A report put in circulation by a contemporary (not at any time considered an authority), that the furnaces presently out of blast in Lanarkshire would be all speedily in operation, is simply absurd; not only because there is no demand to warrant such a step, but because ironstone could not be had to keep them blowing without first importing it. At Quarter, in the vicinity of Hamilton, an additional furnace is likely to be lighted shortly, but with that exception we can hear of no change. Of the furnaces in and out of blast at the present time the following is their condition:—

Works.	Blowing.	Out.	Built.	Works.	Blowing.	Out.	Built.
Gartsherrie	14	2	16	Eglington,	7	1	8
Coltness	12	0	12	Blair	4	2	5
Summerlee	7	0	8	Lugar	4	0	3
Dundyan	Dismantled.			Muirkrirk,	2	0	3
Langloan	7	1	8	Portland,	3	3	6
Govan	3	2	5	Dalmenyington	8	0	8
Calder	6	2	8	Shotts	0	0	4
Carnbroe	6	0	6	Castlehill	2	1	3
Omora	(4) Dismantled.			Kinnell	1	0	4
Wishaw	3	0	3	Almond	2	1	3
Monkland	8	1	9	Caron	3	2	4
Chapelhall	1	0	0	Lochmaben	2	0	4
Clyde	4	2	6	Gladsmuir	1	0	1
Clyde (Quarter)	3	1	4	Lumphanians	1	1	2
Arddear	10	4	14	Bridgeness	0	2	2
Glengarnock	Total				129	31	160

* The whole of the plant and materials are offered for private sale.

Of these 31 furnaces out of blast, not more than the half could be put in operation under any pressure, and that half is not likely to be called into requisition till prices have been considerably advanced. The market for Scotch pig-iron has fluctuated about 6d. a ton during the week, owing to the absence of speculative influences, but a reaction is expected immediately. The present local consumption of pig-iron is said to be beyond the high average of last year, and the shipments to date show an increase on last year of fully 10,000 tons. During the week just closed the unseasonable weather has so far interfered with loading operations that the returns from the ports show a great falling off, being only 6300 tons, against 11,275 tons in the same week last year, but this apparent deficiency will be made good if we have a continuance of favourable weather. On Monday prices were easier than at the close of last week, and yesterday business was done down to 5s. 1d. cash, and 5s. 4d. a month, closing better. To-day the market was void of tone, and prices further reduced to 5s. 3d. a month, and 5s. 1d. cash, but closed with sellers at 5d. higher. Only a few lots sold. No. 1 brand of makers' iron—Coltness, 62s.; Gartsherrie, 61s. 6d.; Shotts and Langloan, 57s.; Glengarnock, 57s.; at Ardrosson, No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 3d.; No. 3, 52s. 9d. During February the stocks in store were only augmented by 3887 tons, the quantity now being 340,241 tons, for which warrants are in circulation for 330,600 tons. During the month the highest price was 55s. 6d., the lowest (on 16th), 53s. 9d. The Manufactured Iron Trade is flourishing in all its branches, and if makers could only claim current quotations for the production of their mills they would be greatly content. But generally makers were engaged forward, and it is only for odd parcels they are getting the benefit of the advanced rates. Bars can still be placed at quotations, but makers of plates and angles are taxed to their utmost powers of production, and are all behind with delivery. The Pipe Trade is rather easier, but railway chairs are in more active demand.

The Coal Trade manifests no change of importance, and it is with difficulty prices are maintained under the keen pressure to sell. The quotations at the pits' mouth are, in some instances, barely sufficient to pay their working; and in other cases the margin is so narrow as to leave little for capital expended. The Forth Iron Company are prepared to transfer the going colliery with plant and workmen's houses, &c., at a valuation, and there are others ready to follow their example. The falling off in the shipments of coal this week is the result of the recent bad weather, only 16,500 tons having been sent seaward, against 22,030 tons in the corresponding week of 1869. The movement amongst the miners for equalising and also increasing their wages has not yet resulted in anything of a definite character.

The trial of six colliers charged by the Coltness Iron Company with desertion of service without just or lawful cause took place last week. The amount of compensation claimed in each case was 5/-, or 30/- in all. Sheriff Clark dismissed the summonses raised by the company, and found them liable in the restricted sum of 9/- 12s. of expenses.

Clyde shipbuilders are exceptionally busy, and large quantities of manufactured iron are being consumed in the construction of the vessels now on the stocks.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 3.—The iron works throughout the district continue in about the same state as previously noticed, most of them being favourably off for orders. The foundries in particular being generally well employed in the production of gas and water pipes, and other descriptions of castings. At the leading collieries trade continues good, so far as the demand for House Coal is concerned, a very large tonnage of which is being forwarded to London and the Midland and Western Counties. Steam Coal is still inactive, the season being rather against it. As yet there is not so much mineral traffic going over the new branch line between Chesterfield and Sheffield, but this, no doubt, will be remedied on some of the large collieries being opened out, preparations for which are being actively pushed forward. At Unstone, which is on the Chesterfield side, there is every appearance of the location of a large mining population, seeing that there will be several collieries and ironstone works around it. In anticipation of such requirements, one Sheffield firm has just completed the purchase of a quantity of land, on which it is proposed to erect about 90 cottages. Shops and houses of a superior quality, suited for the heads of the works, are also about to be erected, whilst the West Staveley Coal Company, who for some time have been engaged in sinking a large colliery, are also said to have fixed upon a quantity of land on which to erect houses for the numerous body of workmen which will be employed when the concern will be completed. The district between Unstone and Chesterfield will, therefore, be one of the most important in North Derbyshire, although but a few years since it was little more than an extensive moor.

Some of the heavy branches of the Sheffield trades are favourably off for orders, whilst in most of them there is a better prospect and a more hopeful feeling as to the future than has been experienced since the commencement of the new year. In the neighbourhood of Rotherham the works are doing a very fair business, especially for various sorts of railway materials, as well as in tyres, axles, plates, and angle iron. The works of the Messrs. Danes, at Milton and Elsecar, are doing well, and at the latter the new rail-mill is being proceeded with. The Bessamer Steel Works continue very active, and with every appearance of being so for a long time, seeing that orders for the rails at the reduced royalty are likely to be very extensive.

The South Yorkshire Coal Trade is still moderately brisk, there being still a good demand for house coal for London and the South, as well as for other localities. Steam qualities are dull, though prices, as yet, have not been materially lowered, if at all, although they are not so high as they were a year or two ago. To Goole there has been rather more coal sent for shipment during the week, but there is little or no change with regard to the business doing to Hull and Grimsby. Trade to Lancashire is rather quiet, and prices are by no

means high for engine fuel, as well as for other qualities of coal. Coke is in very brisk request, and a good deal is being sent into Lincolnshire for the use of the furnaces in the northern part of that county.

As I anticipated a fortnight ago or more, the intervention of Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. W. S. Stanhope in the affairs of Messrs. Newton and Chambers, with a view to bringing the dispute between that firm and their men to a close, has ended in a complete failure, and it is to be hoped that the result will be to deter other persons from interfering, under similar circumstances, with what belongs to employers and employed only. Everything is still quiet at Thorncleiffe, and the workmen have so far been allowed to go to work unmolested. For the men sent for trial subscriptions are being raised throughout the district, but the collectors have been far from successful, except amongst the colliers themselves. It is not expected that the old hands will return to work, although several of them appear rather inclined to give way.

A serious and remarkable accident occurred on Tuesday night at a colliery near Wigton. After the day's work four men entered the hoppet to be drawn to the surface, and on approaching it, owing to some derangement in the apparatus, the engineman failed to reverse the engine or apply the break. The result was that the hoppet was drawn over the pulley and through the roof of the engine-house, reducing the building to ruins. Two of the men, conscious of their danger, made a desperate attempt to escape when they arrived near the surface. One reached the bank with comparatively little injury, and the other was falling into the shaft when the breakman saved him. The third man continued in the hoppet until the engine-house was reached, when he was thrown 40 yards from the building, but escaped with trifling injuries. The fourth man, less daring than his companions, retained his position, was dragged into the engine-house, and killed instantly. The engine-tower was also injured by the falling ruins.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEEP SEAM OF SOFT COAL AT CLIFTON.—A few days since the miners engaged in sinking shaft No. 1 of the Clifton Collieries struck the deep seam of soft coal, which forms the end of their labours, so far as sinking is concerned, with the exception of a few yards of excavation to form the tunnel at the bottom of the pit. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Clifton to let the working of the coal, now that it has been so thoroughly and successfully proved.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—It appears that the branch line of the above railway from Cudworth to Barnsley, and which was inspected at the close of last week by Colonel Rich, was not certified by him as being in every way complete, and fit for traffic running over it. It is stated that a girder bridge across the Oaks Quarry was considered defective, so that there is no prospect of the line being opened during the present month.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIER OWNERS—FINES FOR INADEQUATE VENTILATION, &c.—At the Chesterfield County Police Court, George Senior, colliery proprietor, was charged by Mr. Evans, Government Inspector of Mines, with not having an adequate amount of ventilation, so as to dilute and render harmless all noxious gases, contrary to the Act of Parliament for the regulation of the Inspection of Mines. Mr. Busby appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr. Cutts was for the defence.—Mr. Busby called the attention of the bench to the fact that the defendant had committed a breach of the first general rule of the colliery, and according to the case of "Brough v. Humphrey," it was laid down that so much of the mine must be kept ventilated as to render all the workings safe.—Mr. Cutts thought the best plan would be to appoint a proper person to inspect the workings, as they were not new workings, but simply old ones which had been re-opened.—Mr. Busby submitted that Mr. Cutts was going into a part of the case which had not yet been opened.—After some conversation Mr. Busby handed to the bench a rough sketch of the workings, after which he called witness—Joseph Farnell: I am a miner at the Hasland Lane Colliery in the employ of the defendant. At about a quarter to ten o'clock on the morning of Jan. 26, I and others were cleaning out an old drift. An explosion took place and some of the men were killed. There was an up-cast and a down-cast shaft. The air goes down the down-cast, along to the new drift, across by a branch to the old drift, and then up the up-cast shaft. There is another branch between the old and new drifts. We were 8 feet from the air when working in the old drift. There was no air except what accidentally flew in from the main current.—Cross-examined: The old drift had to be cleared to render the ventilation perfect. Just before the explosion some dirt fell, and brought down the air. Naked lights were used. The defendant could not do any more than he did to make the ventilation complete.—Re-examined: If pipes had been put in, it would not have made much difference.—Mr. Evans said: I am the Majesty's Government Inspector of Mines for this division. I examined the workings on Feb. 1, shortly after the accident. I found they were making a bad ventilation between the Hasland Lane and the White Bank Collieries. When I examined the drift where the explosion took place, there was no air at all. If there had been pipes sufficiently large the explosion could not have taken place. The main airway was only 9 ft. instead of 30 ft. apart.—By the bench: Any amount of air that would move a candle would ventilate the pit. There was not much gas, but it was not proper to use naked candles. They were advised to use lamps by their own mining engineer.—By Mr. Busby: There was not an adequate amount of ventilation as required by the Act.—In reply to Mr. Markham, witness said there ought to have been 1000 feet of air constantly going through the colliery.—Mr. Cutts, on behalf of defendant, contended that the case for the prosecution was based upon opinions and not facts. The witness Farnell had not proved anything, and the whole case up to the present time rested upon the opinion of Mr. Evans.—George Burton was here called, and he said: This was an old colliery when taken by the defendant. The workings were full of water. I have managed it since Sept. 9, and I have always endeavoured to keep sufficient ventilation in the pit. There has been no accumulation of gas in the new working. The present accumulation was caused by a fall of dirt in the old drift, which we were working with the intention of opening a road to the White Bank Colliery, and that is where the explosion took place. There is plenty of ventilation, and there has been no complaint. We only draw 30 tons of coal a day. The airway in the new drift is 5 feet.—Samuel Gallimore, late underviewer of the colliery, gave corroborative evidence.—Cross-examined: In my opinion, gas or no gas, they must go on with the working. (Laughter.)—Henry Walters, fireman at the colliery, also gave evidence in support of the defence.—Cross-examined: I consider that 9 feet is a sufficient area for a main airway. I differ from the Government Inspector in his opinion.—Mr. Cutts again submitted to the bench the advisability of appointing a competent person to inspect the workings.—Mr. Busby considered such a suggestion to be monstrous.—After a short deliberation, the bench decided that there had not been sufficient ventilation. They were at the same time of opinion that there was more difficulty in producing it in an old mine than in a new colliery. The defendant would be convicted in the mitigated penalty of £1, and 2s. 6d. costs, or two months' imprisonment. Mr. Senior pleaded guilty to a second charge of not exhibiting colliery rules in his office at Hasland on Jan. 26. He was for this offence fined 12s. and 2s. costs, or one month's imprisonment, and ordered to carry out the requirements of the Act of Parliament.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 3.—The Iron Trade remains rather dull, but we hear of more doing in North Staffordshire, whilst in South Staffordshire the orders for hoops and sheets are on a somewhat improved scale. There are now very few rails being rolled in these districts, and that, of course, augments the competition for other sorts of iron. The sales of pig-iron are less brisk, which is the natural result of the less amount consumed at the forges.

It may be observed that in North Staffordshire the Earthenware Trade is greatly depressed, and an effort is being made to induce all who export to the United States to work only half time. The slackness of this staple trade of the district restricts the demand for coal, for which there is a large demand at the earthenware kilns.

The Sandwell Park Colliery Company have received applications for the whole of the shares, and the meeting for the election of directors and settlement of the various preliminaries was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. P. D. Bennett, of the Spon Lane Ironworks, West Bromwich, explained that all must be fully sensible of the risk they were running; in all probability they would find coal, but the prospectus was not painted in such glowing colours as to create anticipations which would not be realised. It was ultimately arranged that Messrs. Maud, Swindell, Bennett, Shaw, Field, Bissell, Cooper, Cheekley, North, York, Fellows, and Captain Harrison were appointed a provisional committee to frame the constitution of the company, and lay their plan before the shareholders for consideration at a future meeting. This was considered preferable to the definite appointment of directors. This project, it will be remembered, is under the efficient management of Mr. H. Johnson, of Dudley.

Last week the workmen employed at the Brunswick Works portion of the Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company's extensive works at Wednesbury, presented Mr. R. Williams, the energetic general manager, with an expression of their esteem, which took the shape of an elegant silver tea and coffee service, valued at 110 guineas, and which consisted of an urn, tea-pot, coffee-pot, sugar basin, cream jug, and saucer, the latter being thus inscribed:—"Presented to Richard Williams, Esq., as a token of respect and esteem by the workmen employed at the Brunswick Iron Works, Wednesbury, February 19, 1870." The address with an illuminated title, a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the workmen at which the presentation was resolved upon, the names of the committee and officers, the names of the 568 subscribers to the testimonial, and Mr. Williams's monogram on a shield occupying the final page, was superbly bound in crimson morocco. Mr. Williams has been at the works for twenty-five years, and under his care they have grown into one of the largest concerns in the kingdom, and the productions have gained a high reputation. The firm has been particularly successful in dealing amicably with the workmen, and has always acted independently of the Ironmasters' Association. When the question of wages was last raised, Mr. Williams proposed to raise paddlers only, they being as is generally acknowledged underpaid, as compared with millmen, and had that course been generally adopted probably there would be now more work in South Staffordshire than there is. It is gratifying to find so cordial a state of feeling between men and masters as this presentation proves to exist at the Brunswick Works.

The Patent Nut and Bolt Company appears to be thoroughly recovering its position. The directors report an available balance of 21,281L, and, after paying 10 per cent. on the capital, they are able to add 5000L to the depreciation fund, and to carry forward 4248L. At the meeting of the directors, on Saturday, Mr. Samuel Thornton, who presided, said the position of the company was very satisfactory. Their increasing business would render necessary further capital, and unless they should succeed in raising it on debentures a call not exceeding 5L would be necessary in the course of the year. Mr. Pochin ex-

pressed his surprise that whilst the company had for five years paid from 8 to 10 per cent. the shares were below par.

MINING LEGISLATION.

Annexed is an abstract of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce, so far as it affects the West; and of the principal provisions of Lord Kinnaird's Metalliferous Mines Bill, now before Parliament. An incorrect copy of this document has been published without authority: the following is officially communicated by Mr. T. Cornish, of Penzance:—

MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION BILL.—Section 5—No child under 12, and no woman to be employed underground. 6.—No young person under 16 and above 12 to be employed underground, except for a period of not exceeding 12 consecutive hours, with 1/4 hour for meals, and with an interval of not less than 10 hours between each period of employment. 7.—The provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, to extend to the surface works of mines, in the provision of the Workshops Act, which will, if it applies to mines, most affect them in clause 2 of section 6, which enacts that "no child shall be employed in any one day in any handicraft for a period of more than 6 hours" "Child" is defined "A child under 12 years of age." And the application of this section to mines depends upon whether the labours of miners at grass come within the meaning of the word "handicraft." 8.—Registers to be kept of all males under 16 employed in any mine, with addresses. 9.—Regulation of age of person in charge of engines, &c., used for raising and lowering miners. 11.—Prohibits payment of wages in any public-house. 32 and 33 provide for appointment of inspectors totally unconnected with the mines or their owners. 34.—An inspector may enter, inspect, and examine at any reasonable time, day or night, so that he does not obstruct the workings; may enquire into the state of the machinery, whether the Act is complied with, and may exercise powers to carry the Act into effect.

METALLIFEROUS MINES BILL.—Section 3—Such of 16 rules as the Secretary of State shall prescribe shall be in force in every mine. Nos. 1 and 2 provide for the safety of miners in descending and ascending. No. 3 that no single-linked chain shall be used for lowering or raising any miner. No. 4, every main shaft of a mine used by miners for passing up and down shall be fenced and separated from any part of the same shaft used for other working purposes. No. 5, underground footways to be fenced. No. 6, sides of shafts to be made secure, and every shaft to have means of communicating signals from bottom to top and top to bottom. No. 7, all shafts not in use to be fenced at surface. No. 8, all abandoned underground workings to be built up, unless required to be open for ventilation. No. 9, such an amount of ventilation to be provided as is, under the circumstances of each particular case, practicable. No. 10, sufficient "dry" to be provided. No. 11, "iron tampon-rod and prickers" shall not be used for boring holes for blasting in any mine." No. 12, every boiler to have steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve. No. 13, every fly-wheel to be fenced. No. 14, every part of a mine, and all the machinery, to be inspected once in every 24 hours, and a written report lodged in the mine office daily. No. 15, no person under 12 years to have control of any engine. No. 16, no person under 12 years to work underground. Section 4—Every mine shall adopt special rules, which the Secretary of State may declare general, for the prevention of accidents; the health and safety of the miners; the regulations of deductions from wages for medical aid, support during illness, or accidents, &c. 12.—Every owner to deposit with the Secretary of State, and to keep up by further deposits, plans and sections of the mine and its workings; also surface plans. 13.—Secretary of State may exempt a mine from the operation of Act in all respects, except liability to keep up the plans. 14.—Every disused shaft shall be fenced at surface or filled. 15 and 17.—Secretary of State may appoint inspectors, to be paid out of Consolidated Fund. 18.—Inspectors shall have power to enter and examine any mine, so that they do not obstruct the workings thereof, and to examine any agent or person employed, to ascertain whether provisions of the Act have been complied with. 22.—If Secretary of State thinks any matter or practice in any mine for which no provision is made is dangerous, or contrary to intentions of the Act, he may call on owner to abandon or alter it. 23.—If owner disagrees, provision for arbitration. 35.—Notice of all accidents to persons accidentally killed in mines, to permit inspectors to be present. 37.—Any superior court to have power to stop, by injunction, any mine violating provisions of the Act.

THE MINERS, AND THE MINES REGULATION BILL.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Miners' National Association have issued an appeal to the miners of the United Kingdom with reference to Mr. Bruce's Mines Regulation Bill. The committee state that the Bill will not suit the wants of the mining population, because (1) it does not provide that inspection shall be extended to all ironstone, shale, and coal mines; (2) it does not contemplate a thorough inspection, "such as the miners have long desired"; (3) the hours of labour for the young may be fourteen per day; (4) the truck system is not touched, and there is no provision for weekly pay; (5) education of children is no longer a necessity; (6) weighing is not made imperative; the obnoxious system of measuring and gauging may be continued; and (7) it is not made imperative that there should be trained managers of mines, collieries, and pits. The committee have also issued a form of petition in which these objections are stated, and in which it is prayed that the Inspectors at the end of each year should lay before Parliament a detailed account of their visits to the mines in their respective districts; that it be made imperative that all managers of mines should undergo an examination before a competent board; that children of tender years shall not be allowed to remain in mines for more than eight hours in one day for any purpose whatever; that every child between the ages of twelve and sixteen years shall be required to go to school for not less than ten hours every week; that the miners shall be paid by weight, the weight to be under the supervision of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures; and that all men employed in and about mines be paid weekly in money, without any deduction of any kind. The committee urge the men to sign the petitions immediately, in order that they may be presented when the Bill goes into Committee, on the 18th inst.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,
Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. C. CHURCHILL, of Darnley-crescent, Hackney, has obtained a patent for an invention for an implement for drawing nails. This invention relates to an implement for extracting nails from wood-work, and is designed to afford the means whereby simple nails and the varieties thereof, such as spikes or brads used for securing packing cases, flooring, or other timber or wood-work, may be drawn or extracted therefrom in such a manner that they will not be broken, bent, or twisted, and unfitted for further use, and so that the wood will not be split, torn, or otherwise injured by their extraction. This implement consists mainly of two hooks or claws, so arranged together and in combination with a lever and adjustable curved shoe, which forms the fulcrum of the said lever, that in drawing a nail they can be first forced into the wood below the head of the nail, and then by a proper movement of the lever made to grip the nail and draw it from the wood, the curved shoe sliding towards the nail as the same leaves the wood, so that the nail is drawn out in a direction parallel or nearly so with its axis, and is thereby extracted without being broken, bent, or twisted.

Messrs. LEONARD CLAYTON, LAURENCE CLAYTON, and J. SMITH, of All Hunslet, near Leeds, have obtained a joint patent for an invention relating to the construction of taps or valves. These improvements are chiefly applicable to gas purifiers, and refer to those taps in which the barrel is formed with a series of openings, by which the gas is allowed to pass into and out of vessels or purifiers, the openings of which are governed by a plug of peculiar shape. The invention consists in forming the barrel of six branches, two of which form the inlet and the outlet passages, the other four being for guiding the gas when used in gas works into and out of the purifiers. The plug is composed of tap and bottom discs, connected by their division plates. One side of each of the plates has other plates at right angles thereto, which fill the spaces between any two of the openings at which they may be placed, and form bearing surfaces for the plug to work upon and to make the same gas tight. According to this invention only one tap is required for every two purifiers, and any one, two, three, or all four purifiers of a set can be shut off for the purposes of cleaning or for repairs.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—Messrs. STILL and LANE, of Cork, propose to mix in a pug mill, or otherwise, coal tar with small coal or with a mixture of small coal and breeze. They then pass the whole mixture under heavy edge runners, or through jolting rollers, until all the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated and ground together. This mixture, so ground, is placed either by itself or mixed with ordinary coal in the retorts to be carbonised.

WIRE TRAMWAY, BRIGHTON.

A five-mile line, forming a section of one of sixty miles intended for the transport of coffee and rice in Ceylon, is being placed on the Downs, close to Brighton, to be worked for a fortnight for the convenience of gentlemen wishing to see the system in operation, who will be apprised of its opening on forwarding their addresses to—

M. BEALE, 21, Gresham-street, E.C.

WIRE TRAMWAYS (HODGSON'S PATENTS).

Have now been established in England and several European countries. Plant for their construction is extensively manufactured for export.

They provide the CHEAPEST and READIEST METHOD OF COMMUNICATION WHERE QUANTITIES NOT EXCEEDING 1000 TONS A DAY HAVE TO BE TRANSPORTED, AND ARE SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR NEW COUNTRIES.

They are applied to the transport of minerals, merchandise, and agricultural produce, and can be laid through any hilly country at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF OTHER TRAMWAYS.

M. BEALE, Agent, 21, Gresham-street, E.C., where a model may be seen.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND OF THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF THE ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1870, to SEND BY POST (pre-paid), to ROBERT SAMUEL PALMER and EDWIN WATERHOUSE, the Liquidators of the above-named company, at the office of Messrs. Price, Holland, and Waterhouse, No. 13, Gresham-street, in the City of London; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS AT such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

UPTONS, UPTON, AND BUDD, 20, Austin Friars, London (Solicitors for the Liquidators).

Dated the 14th day of January, 1870.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause between Lewis Wayne Morgan, plaintiff, and Margaret Morgan and Others, defendants, the Creditors of Watkins Wayne, late of Tynawr, in the parish of Llanwern, in the county of Glamorgan, Ironmaster, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of April, 1869, are on or before the 28th day of March, 1870, TO SEND BY POST (pre-paid), to Matthew Wayne Morgan, of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, solicitor, of the deceased, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS AT such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk, RIDSDALE AND CRADDOCK, of No. 5, Gray's Inn-square, in the county of Middlesex, (Agents for M. W. Morgan, of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

Dated this 25th day of February, 1870.

GREAT WESTERN MINES.

THE FOLLOWING SPARE MACHINERY and MATERIALS WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above MINE, near MARAZION, CORNWALL, on Thursday, the 17th day of March instant:—

ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft. in shaft. ONE 41 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft. in shaft. ONE 32 in. double-acting STAMPING, DRAWING, and PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft. with whom cage and drawing gear attached. ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fittings; 1 stamp axle for 12 heads, with 7 fms. of connecting rods to engine.

Refreshments on the table at Twelve o'clock.

The sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

8, Austin Friars, London, 4th March, 1870.

LAWSON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.

Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

PERRAN FOUNDRY, CORNWALL.

ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE:—

ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand. ONE 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand. ONE 11 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new. ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

Several good BOILERS.

A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and faggoted, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD COAL MINES, COLLIERIES, TRAMWAYS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, and APPURTENANCES, situate in the townships of PARR and SUTTON, near ST. HELENS, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising—

The Potato Delf, the Earthy Delf, the St. Helens Main Delf, the St. Helens Four Foot, the Ravenhead Higher Delf, the Main Delf, the St. Sebastian Mine (otherwise the Bastions), the Sir Roger Mine (otherwise the Sir Roger de Coqueray), the Sir John Mine (otherwise the Sir Joan), the Rushby Park Mine, and the Little Delf, lying and being under the lands shown in the plans or some part thereof, and known as

THE SANKEY BROOK COLLIERIES.

And the several pits and shafts already constructed for the purpose of such mines and colliery, together with the engines, machinery, pumps, implements, stock, plant, utensils, fixtures, and effects of every description (both above and below ground) used in connection with the same, from which mines about 300,000 tons of coal and slack per annum may be raised; and also certain freehold lands, dwelling houses, and outbuildings, cottages, premises, and appurtenances, situate in the townships of Parr and Sutton aforesaid, and containing respectively 15 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches statute measure, and 2 acres, 3 rods, and 8½ perches customary measure, or thereabouts, and also the tenants' interest in certain cottages at the colliery, and in the company's Crown-street coal yard, Liverpool; also the plant at Liverpool and in Birkenhead, office fixtures, &c., at the Raven Hotel, St. Helens, in the county of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, by Messrs. LAMB AND SONS.

For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM PEACE, solicitor, Wigan, and the Auctioneers, King street, Wigan.

To view the collieries and premises, machinery, plant, &c., and to inspect the plans of the surfaces and workings, application may be made to Mr. T. THOMPSON, at the offices of the colliery, Parr, St. Helens, Lancashire.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of the said Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM PEACE, solicitor to the liquidators; the said Mr. T. THOMPSON; the Auctioneers; and of Messrs. SHARPE, PARKERS, and PRITCHARD, 41, Bedford-row, London, solicitors.

IN COURSE OF LIQUIDATION.

THE WYTHBURN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE MINES IN HELVELLYN MOUNTAIN, CUMBERLAND.

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, on March 18, 1870, under the voluntary winding-up of the company,

LEASE OF THE MINES,

Held from Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., at 1-16th royalty; the minerals in store; workmen's tools; iron rails laid in the levels; self-acting incline railway, 600 yards long, well laid on wooden sleepers; large drum wheel, and best steel wire rope; iron wagons, &c.; extensive dressing floors; crushing mill, with 30-horse power turbine water wheel; jiggers, buddies, sheds, shops, counting house, ore house, and powder house at a distance, well secured; a large, well-secured reservoir or dam to supply the turbine and dressing floors, &c., &c.

Lithographic plans and sections, and some mineral specimens, may be seen at the offices of JOHN DARLINGTON, R. & G., Moorgate-street-chambers, Moorgate-street, London, R.C.; also at the *Cumberland and Westmoreland Advertiser* Office, Penrith; and 17, East Parade, Leeds.

The Liquidator reserves the right of declining to accept the highest or any tender, and, as an inducement to careful inspection of the property, offers £10 each (to cover the cost of sending to have the property examined) to the two highest tenders from those who have actually inspected the mine and works.

Ten per cent. deposit on signing the agreement, and 10 per cent. additional for immediate possession of the works and mine, which are still in operation—an important consideration as to immediate return, particulars of which can best be obtained by actual inspection. The purchase to be completed within three months from the time of signing the agreement.

Some of the heavy shareholders in this company are disposed to take an interest in a new company, to be conducted upon modern and improved principles, whereby speedy profitable results are confidently expected.

Tenders to Mr. W. WHEELHOUSE, Liquidator, sent on or before March 18, to the office of Messrs. BUTLER and J. E. SMITH, Solicitors to the company, 17, East Parade, Leeds.

Easy access to the mine from Windermere or Keswick daily, by coach, which passes close to it.

NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, part of a most VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB PROPERTY, held on lease for a term of 40 years, from March, 1863, at 1-16th royalty.

The property advertised is a counterpart of a slate and slab range now in work, the merits of which will bear the fullest investigation.

Both the slate and slate veins are unusually thick, and require, comparatively, but small capital to return large profits.

The property has the advantage of a splendid water power, and a tramway passes through the slate to the shipping port—distance about six miles.

Full particulars can be had by applying, by letter, to "Box C31," Post Office, Liverpool; or to—

Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, 2, Park-terrace, Port Mado, North Wales.

F O R S A L E : —

40 TONS UNUSED RAILS, flange, 62 lbs. per yard, £5 17s. 6d. per ton.
30 " UNUSED BRIDGE RAILS, 65 lbs. per yard, £5 17s. 6d. per ton.
50 " SECONHAND ditto, 25 lbs. per yard, £5 5s. per ton
(Fit for re-laying).

450 " SECONHAND CONTRACTORS' RAILS, 42 lbs. per yard (fit for re-laying), £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. per ton.

250 " CINDER PIG IRON.
300 " CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
100 " DOCK YARD KENTLEIGH.
8 " ANGLE IRON, 4½" x 4½" x 3½", £5s. 15s. per ton.
20 " SANDERSON'S CAST STEEL—flat, round, and octagon.

Apply to JOHN ROBERTS, Iron Merchant and Metal Broker, 55, Tower Buildings East, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL,

EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,

Including ONE 80 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; H and door pieces; hammered iron plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with large quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKEY, at the counting-house.

TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS, POTTERS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the WHITE FIRE-BRICK, SAND, AND CRUCIBLE CLAY COMPANY (in liquidation), situated on the western part of the HALKIN MOUNTAIN, county of FLINT, and about one mile from Nannerch Station, on the Mold and Denbigh railway.

This property comprises an area of twenty-one acres, and contains an unlimited supply of fire-clay and sand of the finest description; the clay being very white and fine in quality, it is highly suitable for ornamental bricks, pottery ware, &c., &c.

The works are in admirable condition, and quite ready for immediate operations.

For full particulars, apply to the liquidators, Mr. T. HUGHES, or Mr. E. FAUCLOUGH, 59, Seel-street, Liverpool.

IRON ORE ROYALTY.

TO BLAST-FURNACE PROPRIETORS, OR PARTIES CONTEMPLATING THE ERECTION OF FURNACES.

TO LET (about 100 acres), PORTION OF THE COGENHOE ESTATE, near NORTHAMPTON. Terms low; quality of the ore first-class. Another portion of the estate is now being worked by the Cogenhoe Iron Ore Company. Siding from the London and North-Western Railway runs into the property.

Apply, for further particulars, to Mr. JAMES SAUNDERS, Metal Broker, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

TO BE LET, the IRONSTONE under the KIRKHAM ABBEY ESTATE, near MALTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE. The seam has been opened out by a drift (170 yards long), and is of a thickness of 18 ft. The percentage of metal of the whole of this thickness has been carefully ascertained to amount to 31 per cent.; but if only 8 or 9 ft. were worked, the return would be as high as 35 per cent. in the raw stone.

The bed of ironstone lies in the solitic series, and is somewhat similar to the Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire ores.

A railway and a navigable river run close to the mouth of the drift, and there is an inexhaustible supply of limestone on the property suitable for fluxing. In the opinion of an eminent mining engineer, the iron, from its purity, would be well adapted for the Bessemer process.

Apply to WYNNE AND SON, Solicitors, 46, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

TO COAL FIELD TO LET.

TO BE LET, for Nineteen Years, with entry at Lammas next, THE COAL FIELD OF CLUNY, in the parishes of KINGLASSIE and AUCHTERRAN, and county of FIFE, with the COLLIES' HOUSES, all lately possessed by Messrs. LANDALE and BOYD, coal masters, with a trifling interest in the marshes, and with the exception of some of the houses formerly occupied by the colliery.

The coal field has been partly fitted up with MACHINERY and PLANT, which a tenant will be bound to take at a valuation. The machinery is new, and of an excellent description, and suitable for the field.

The coal in the adjoining lands has been wrought for many years, and proved to be of an excellent quality, and it is expected that the field now to be let will be equally good.

If desired, a FIELD OF LAND can be LET along with the coal field. For further information and particulars, application may be made either to DUNDAS and WILSON, C.S., 18, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; or to J. L. GOW, Raith, Kirkcaldy, who will give directions for showing the premises and boundaries, and either of them will receive offers up till 1st March next.—Edinburgh, 24 March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the SOUTH TREVENNA TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Registrar of this Court has appointed MONDAY, the 14th day of March instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above-named company, now made out and deposited at the said office.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1870.

ABERYSTWITH.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, MINING PROPRIETORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

M R. G. T. SMITH has been instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, 15th of March, 1870, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Yard of the Harbour Trustees (subject to conditions), the following

RAILWAY PLANT AND MATERIALS.

Belonging to the Aberytwth Harbour, viz.:-

About 44 tons old bridge rails, of about 26 lbs. to the yard; a large quantity of scrap iron; a quantity of old chairs and fang bolts; a lot of cog wheels; a lot of old castings; a 3-ton crane, on carriage; 21 contractors' wagons; 12 pairs of cast iron wagon wheels, with axles; 15 new ditto; a quantity of old sleepers for firewood.

Three months' credit will be given on purchases above £10, upon approved bills, and on payment of 10 per cent. deposit.

In Chancery.

RE SAMUEL BASTOW AND CO. (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CARLTON IRON WORKS, and FORTY ACRES of VALUABLE LAND, near STOCKTON-ON-TEES, County of DURHAM.

M R. SIMEON J. OEL WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

THE CARLTON IRON WORKS.

Consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, with all the necessary ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT, MACHINERY, and appurtenances for working the same, with a manager's residence, cottages, and other requisite buildings adjoining.

The works have been recently constructed at great cost, and being erected upon a Freehold Estate of about 40 acres in extent, which will be sold with the Works, in One Lot, there is ample space for further extension, and a convenient deposit for slag, &c.

There is also in connection with the works a VALUABLE CLAY FIELD, on which is erected appropriate BUILDINGS, ENGINES, BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY, and PLANT.

The North-Eastern Railway intersects the estate, and there is a siding from the Hartlepool branch connected with the lines laid down in the works, thereby giving the advantage of a direct communication with the whole system of railways.

For further particulars, apply to EDWARD ADDIS, Esq., Official Liquidator, 8, Old Jewry, London; Messrs. MEYRICK, GEDGE, and LOADEN, Solicitors, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster; FRANCIS KEARNS, Esq., 25, Old Jewry, London; J. FLEMING, Esq., Solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or the Auctioneer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN, the person in charge, will show the works on application.

BRIDGWATER IRON WORKS.

M ESSRS. BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO. are instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Wednesday, the 23d March, 1870, at Three for half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Two Lots, and subject to conditions to be then produced, all those VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

FREEHOLD IRON WORKS, FOUNDRIES, AND PREMISES,

WITH FREEHOLD LAND adjoining, situate on the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, at Bridgwater, and known as

THE R RIDGWATER IRON WORKS.

For many years past in the occupation of Messrs. Hennet and Spink and their predecessors.

Lot 1.—The iron works, foundries, fitting and erecting shops, smiths' carpenters', boiler makers' and pattern makers' shops, timber carriage and repairing sheds, stores, offices, stables, cottage, and other substantial buildings and appliances, broad and narrow gauge rails and tramways, with turn tables, running throughout the works, and in connection with the Bristol and Exeter Railway, which is close by. The whole standing on about five acres of land, and being freehold, and to be sold free from any incumbrance whatever.

The fixed plant, which the purchaser of this lot will have to take at a valuation in the usual way, comprises two steam engines and boilers, numerous steam hammers, circular and other saws, lathes, drilling, slotting, boring, and screwing machines, cut and bolt machines, punching and shearing presses, with every appliance and convenience for an extensive business as engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers of railway plant, fittings, and rolling stock.

As to the loose plant, an inventory of which can be seen with the vendor, the vendors would be willing to sell that also at a valuation to the purchaser of Lot 1.

Lot 2.—About two acres, more or less, of valuable freehold building land, adjoining the works, and having a considerable frontage on the turnpike road.

Printed particulars and conditions, with a plan of the property, and inventories of the fixed and loose plant, will be ready on and after Thursday, March 10, and may be had on application to Messrs. SMITH and BOYLE, Solicitors, Bridgwater; to Messrs. G. and R. POOLE, Solicitors, Bridgwater; or to their London firm, at their offices, 3, Lothbury, E.C.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

M ESSRS. BRUTON AND KNOWLES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Severn Bank Hotel, Newnham, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, 1870, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One or more lots, that very VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as

THE LYDBROOK DEEP LEVEL COLLIERIES,

WITH FREEHOLD COTTAGES, GARDENS, and ORCHARD.

The property consists of THREE GALES or COLLIERIES, known as the Lydbrook Deep Level Colliery, the Plumb's Colliery, and the Birchen Grove Colliery, all situate in the Lydbrook Valley, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester; and from its close proximity to the extensive Lydbrook Wire and Tin-Plate Works, and from the fact that the Severn and Wye Tramway, now proposed to be converted into a railway, runs close to the mouth of the level, commands not only an immediate home sale for its coal, but good means of transit to more distant markets.

The colliery consists by admeasurement about 270 acres of unworked coal, which average 4½ ft. thick, and will yield, after making allowance for waste, &c., 1,500,000 tons of coal, of excellent quality, admirably adapted for steam and household purposes. In addition to this the Lydbrook Deep Level will drain a very extensive area of coal belonging to other gales, lying contiguous to it, not before contemplated.

The colliery is in working condition at the present time, and has horses, masts, engines, and the plant usually found at a colliery producing coal daily.

Also, TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, GARDENS, and ORCHARD, situate at LYDBROOK, adjoining the turnpike-road.

Particulars may be obtained of W. F. BLANDY, Esq., Solicitor, Reading; Mr. JOSEPH HALE, the Manager; and of Messrs. BRUTON and KNOWLES, Estate Agents, &c., Albion-chambers, King-street, Gloucester.

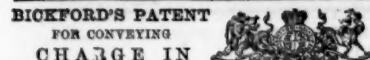
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO COAL AND IRON MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE COLLIERIES AND ESTATES, comprising nearly SIX HUNDRED ACRES in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

M ESSRS. JOSEPH COOKSEY AND SON, of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Auctioneers, are authorised to announce that they WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in the course of the ensuing spring, in one or more Lots, and at the time and place, particulars of which will be duly announced the extensive

BUCKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN



SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1865; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, 1869.



BUCKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to the fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED BY them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BUCKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS
AND HAMMER MILLS,

which have been carried on for more than half a century by
MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
and obtained a

HIGH REPUTATION FOR
SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS
as well as for

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK
have been purchased by

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the proprietors of the latter works, but have now removed to the

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,

where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of 300-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily executing all orders entrusted to their care.

Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle pump work, brass and iron; hammered iron shafts, of all sizes; miners' steel and iron tools.

N. M. AND CO. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE in PREPARING MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to erect the same.

N. M. AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND HAND MATERIALS.

WILLIAMSON AND CO.'S
MINING AND BLASTING GUNPOWDERS.
MILLS,
NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY
WINDING INDICATOR.

THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES
and REGISTERS the NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the
Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.
PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY,
DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN,
MAKERS.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT
PATENTEE,
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
HIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULIN, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE, 11, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payment. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
PERRANWORTHY, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.
London Agent.—MR. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED
from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Casilia 368, Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY
Respectfully begs to inform Line Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS, LEVELS, TRAVERSING and PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAINS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES and WEIGHTS, ENGINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.

Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

M. E. W. WHITE (formerly Professor of Chemistry to the
Collegiate School, York, and Brasenose College),
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS,
CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Assays of every description of Minerals, and Analyses accurately conducted. Instruction in Assaying and Chemical Science. Lectures to Schools and Public Institutions. Mining Property Inspected and Reported upon. Consideration upon subjects matter of Chemical Patents, Manures, and suspected Adulterations and Impurities of Articles of Food and Commerce. Author of "Chemistry for Students," "Hints from a Chemist," "Chemistry of Vegetation," "England's True Wealth, or Fiscal Matters in their Relation to Agriculture," "The Graphite Fields of Tagonderoga," "Mineral Resources of Newfoundland," &c., &c.—Oct. 7, 1869.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

ANALYSES and REPORTS ON METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.C.S., Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, &c. Terms moderate.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North
Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNESLEY.
MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
ARE PREPARED TO
SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies
WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON,
FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES,
Effecting a SAVING OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER
CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.
Address,—

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON,
ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
(Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

BRICK MOULDING MACHINES
On the best principle.

Will make upwards of 2000 bricks per hour from Dry Clay, Shale, or Slate Clay.

APPLY TO THE MAKERS,
BUCK AND WATKIN,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINE TOOL MAKERS,
WELL LANE, HALIFAX.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BOILING MACHINES
FOR SLATE.

WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-
CHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.

STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.

BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.

MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery.

DE WINTON AND CO.,
UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON
IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN

BODY AND BRILLIANTY OF COLOUR,
AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,

IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.

Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—

H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,
No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY,
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES,
CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.,
IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
Catalogues free by post.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC STAMPS,
MANUFACTURED BY

HARVEY AND CO., HAYLE, CORNWALL.

The result of two months' trial of this battery shows that from six to seven tons of ore can be pulverised by each head in twenty-four hours.

The price, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to—

HARVEY AND CO.,
SECONDHAND ENGINES and MINING MACHINERY, of all sizes, on hand,
Hayle, Feb. 16, 1870.

MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS,
MANUFACTURED FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MINES,
BY

EDWIN COCK AND SON,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.

OFFICES, 62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected. The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom, and is in increasing demand.

Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining districts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important department of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

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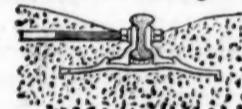
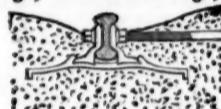
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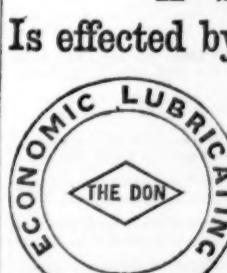
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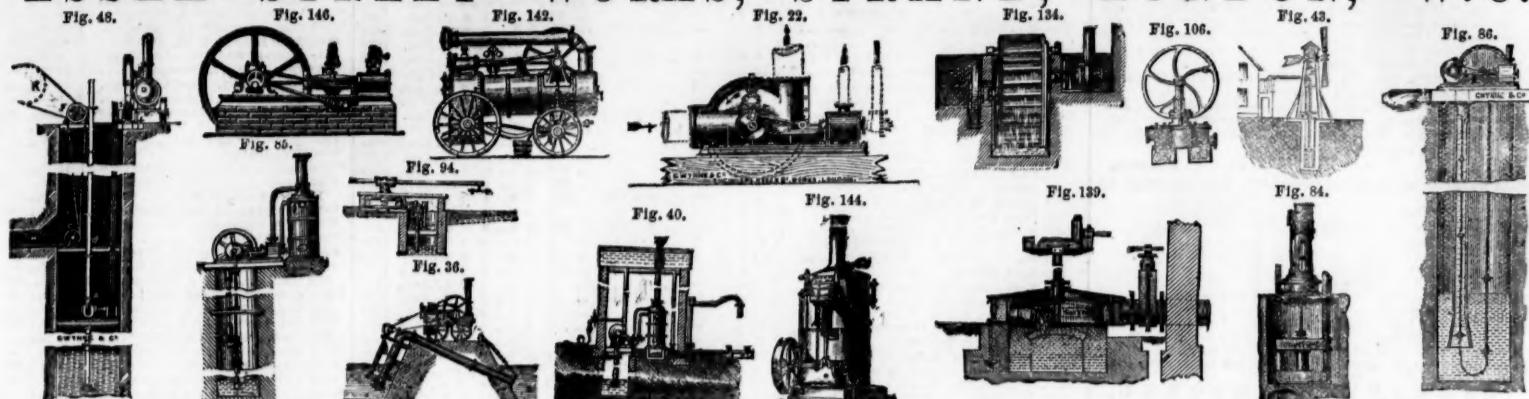


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
 Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
 Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
 Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
 Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
 Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
 Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
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Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
 Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
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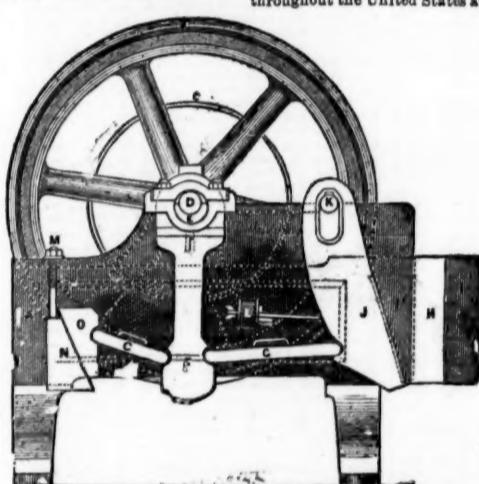
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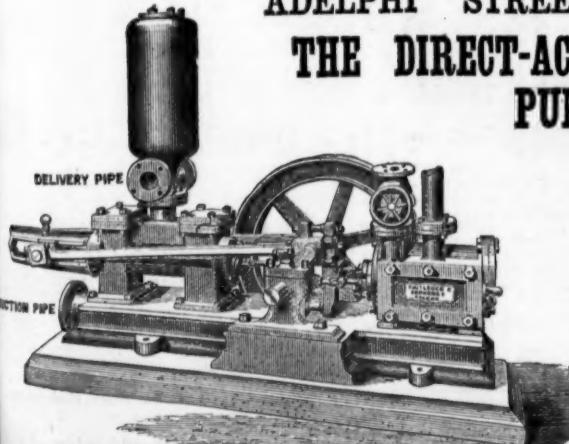
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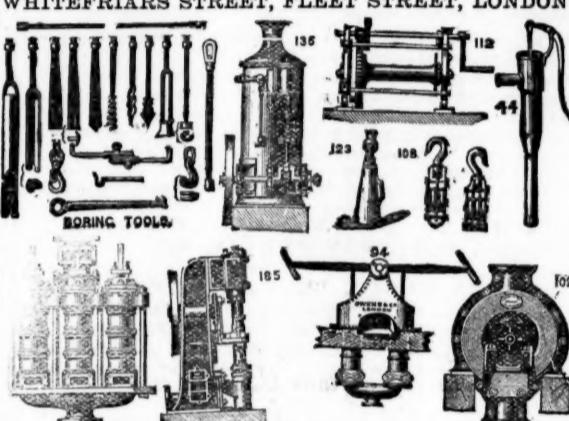
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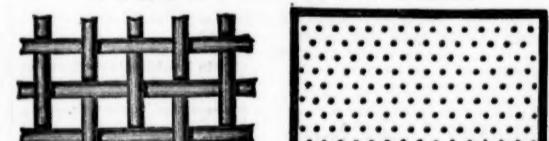
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9000 Marke Valley, c, Cardon* ..	4 10 6 ..	7	67 7 1/2 ..	5 17 0 ..
18000 Minera Mining Co. t, Wrexham* ..	25 0 0 ..	160	180 160 ..	268 3 3 ..
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, cl* ..	7 0 0 ..	—	97% ..	95% ..
50000 Mwyndy Iron Ore* ..	—	—	—	—
2000 North Levant, t, St. Just* ..	10 12 0 ..	—	1 1 1/2 ..	0 16 0 ..
120000 North Pant-y-Goff, t, St. Just* ..	1 0 0 ..	—	—	0 10 0 ..
50000 Parrys Mines, c, Anglesey* ..	60 0 0 ..	—	—	0 10 0 ..
5000 Penhale, t, St. Agnes* ..	3 0 0 ..	6 1/2 ..	6 6 1/2 ..	1 0 0 ..
40000 Pencroft, c, Camborne* ..	50 0 0 ..	—	230 15 0 ..	6 0 0 ..
12800 Prince of Wales, c, Calstock* ..	0 12 6 ..	1	5% 6 ..	0 10 0 ..
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant* ..	10 6 7 ..	33	37 1/2 42 1/2 ..	95 12 6 ..
512 South Cardon, c, St. Cleer* ..	1 5 0 ..	310	300 310 ..	637 0 ..
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan* ..	3 6 6 ..	134 ..	134 1/2 ..	1 0 0 ..
927 South Wh. Croft, c, Illogan* ..	24 10 10 ..	8	8 4 ..	12 0 ..
496 Wh. Fr. Frances, c, Illogan* ..	18 18 9 ..	6	4 6 ..	274 13 8 ..